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The ANIMALIST

A Journal of Finance, Commerce and Economics

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

THE prudently cautious character of the present expansion of business was indicated in last week's records by a drop in bank clearings at leading cities of the country of 11.8 per cent. from the week before; and a drop in individual bank debits at forty-four cities of 9.7 per cent. (Bradstreet's figures). Both figures are between 15 and 17 per cent. higher, however, than those of the corresponding week last year. As an element in forecasting, these figures of course represent no more than a temporary attitude and condition of the general business temper. Taken in connection, however, with the trade reports which indicate a perceptible slackening in merchandise trade following the usual "January sales," in the course of which clearings and debits rose somewhat conspicuously, they may be thought to indicate that the January boom of 1925 has come and gone, leaving the field clear for the next demonstration. What that next development is to be—beyond the rather obviously reasonable prospect of a seasonal rise reaching well into the Spring—there seem to be no new signs to indicate.

Orders and Prices

An increase of activity in ordering earlier in the year is indicated by the rise in the loadings of both miscellaneous and less-than-carload freight for the week ended Jan. 17, the latest reported. The advance of just over 11,000 cars in less-than-carload—just below 5 per cent.—confirms non-statistical trade reports to the effect that small-lot orders are still the rule in trade. Miscellaneous freight, including merchandise in carlots, showed an increase of 13,000 cars, or about 4½ per cent., on a base some 65,000 cars larger than less-than-carload; but as miscellaneous must be credited with covering a part of the heavy shipments of steel which have been going out from the mills, the increase in this classification can hardly be interpreted as evidence of forward ordering in large quantities.

There seems to be no specially increased stimulus to ordering in

A slight pause in the expansion of trade—probably only a temporary slackening—is suggested by last week's considerable fall in bank clearings and individual debits. Car loadings for the second week of January showed an increase in small-lot orders which is in line with recent trade policy; no large forward ordering is in evidence. The high rate of steel production continues the outstanding feature of industry, raising an unanswered question as to how it is to be absorbed. Our steel exports since 1920 show a marked decline.

the level of commodity prices. The Fisher index rose last week to 164.4, the highest point since May 4, 1923; but this rise was mainly due to the sharp advances in wheat and flour and to the higher prices for petroleum and gasoline. There were other slight price advances, but the general tendency was to further softening, Dun's reporting forty-three declines out of seventy-seven changes last week. The increase of \$2 a ton in certain forms of rolled steel now quoted by the Steel Corporation and leading independents seems not to have penetrated the current indices. On the whole, and taking into account even the latest reports from the steel and automobile industries, the pace of business, though perhaps a trifle faster, is most moderate and promises to take its Spring acceleration in a modest temper. Nothing in the record of the last six months, or in the prospect of the coming six, now justifies any other attitude.

The Speculative Markets

The rise of May wheat to over \$2.05, while obviously profitable to the fortunate speculator, can hardly be counted a good thing for business in general, or for the farmers to whose prosperity it may be mistakenly supposed to testify. Last week's high price was a purely speculative peak, an expression of purely speculative hot-headedness. If it affects the wheat farmers at all it is most likely to lead to overplanting this Spring, while its effects on the trade

balances of the European nations who may have to buy near this high figure will in the long run not be to our advantage.

Stocks showed the increasingly familiar "sidewise" movement, which may be interpreted as a sort of entr'acte performance between a definitely bull market—and possibly something different. Except for some of the railroads and certain so-called industrials, recent returns of earnings fail to justify the present level of stock prices—always provided present levels are not an actual writing down of capital return rates. Increases in the price of crude petroleum and the patent presence of a speculative disposition in the public suggest that a boom in oil stocks may be a coming feature of the market.

Sterling's difficulty in getting much above the \$4.80 level suggests cautious thoughts in regard to the actual solidity of the rising foundation under an official return to gold parity for the pound. It seems to be accepted as fact that the rise of the last few weeks has been in considerable part due to the movement of American funds to London, where higher interest rates and the chance of profits in more or less speculative exchange have been considered tempting. Rumors that the Reserve Banks would buy sterling bills and thus give added support to sterling parity, appear to be premature; and it is not wholly clear that the present low level of reserve discount rates (which is an element in sterling

support) can be continued indefinitely. The ups and downs of the call money rate last week can hardly be taken as prognostications so long as time money remains steady at the present rates. But the fluctuations in rediscounts at the Reserve Banks and the selling of a visible bulk of their Government securities suggest the possibility of a not distant change in rates.

The Boom In Steel

The high rate of production in the steel industry continues to be the outstanding and somewhat anomalous feature of the industrial situation. With the Steel Corporation reported at the limit of its practicable ingot capacity (some 94 per cent. of the rating), and with the whole industry operating at 85 per cent. or higher, the question of how such a future output is to be used, and at rising prices, is becoming somewhat engrossing. The Iron Age reports that while the corporation's new orders in January were larger than shipments, the rate of gain in orders was below that of December. It also notes that manufacturing consumers of steel, who ordered rather heavily at the end of the year, are evidently stocked beyond their immediate requirements, having supplied themselves against future needs while steel prices (as of December and November), were temptingly low. Railroad buying of rails (direct from the mills) is fairly heavy, but is also a fairly constant element in the market. Automobile makers are expected to turn in larger orders for sheets this month. Their production of cars should normally increase with the progress of the season; definite indications, however, are not clearly given in last week's statement on the matter by Automotive Industries. This organ of the industry and trade emphasizes "stabilization" and "standardization" as needed in the industry, but says nothing of a rush of orders cities. That journal concludes, however, with a paragraph which following the shows in different may serve to point certain comment, as follows:

The wealth of the farmers continues to increase and prosperity all over the country does not cease to spread. With these facts (Continued on Following Page)

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assured and with more foreign markets being opened, there seems to be no further reason to doubt that there will be steady, though not sensational, advances in the industry this year.

Prosperity and Exports

This may well seem to the careful observer like whistling to keep up one's courage—a praiseworthy effort under some circumstances—but as information for public purposes, of doubtful wisdom.

There is no available evidence of the continued increase in the wealth of the farmer collectively; on the contrary, the most reliable information from the Middle West goes to show that although most of the farmers' expenditures since last Summer have been on old debts, the farm indebtedness situation is not yet on a normal basis. The asserted spread of prosperity all over the country is equally ill established, and the idea is specifically contradicted by the state of the automobile market.

Finally, the conjuring of a greater prosperity with the wand of exports is particularly open to suspicion at the present time. As to automobiles, export possibilities are good in certain parts of the world where long distances to be traversed and low "gas" prices make the American automobile suited to the conditions. But this appears to be notably not the case in Europe, where gasoline costs and existing taxes on motor cars, together with short travel, make the American machine distinctly unsuited to the conditions.

The Decline in Steel Exports

Considering the frequency with which the export market is cited as the guarantee of our prosperity, the facts as to the trend of our steel exports are worth attention. The Iron Age, in a detailed statistical review of the movement of steel from the five chief exporting countries, shows that the proportion of the world's exports provided by this country has steadily decreased since 1920, while those of three of our four chief competitors in Europe have markedly increased. Our proportion of the exports (England, Germany, France and Belgium being the other large exporters) has fallen from 41 per cent. in 1920 to 14.1 per cent. in 1924. England's has increased from 28.4 to 30.1; France, from 7.9 to 21.1; Belgium, from 7.7 to 25.9. Germany alone has shrunk, owing to conditions which are now passing away. Steel is our basic manufacturing industry, yet its share in the world markets is decreasing. It is pertinent to quote again the repeated public assertion of President Farrell of the Steel Corporation that a larger ex-

port market for our manufactures "is an economic necessity"—not a matter of inclination.

As a vague generality, this is agreed to by the business community; but its practical implications are little appreciated. The industry of the United States is no weakling—it would be almost ridiculous to praise its capabilities. But the inability or unwillingness of public and published opinion to see and act on the patent necessities of our position with respect to world markets is distinctly threatening to our economic well-being. We cannot remain the highest cost market in the world and at the same time command the trade of the world.

BENJAMIN BAKER.

As Others See It

A Critical Period for American Industry

From the address of James S. Alexander, Chairman of the Board of Directors, to the Shareholders of the National Bank of Commerce in New York, Jan. 13, 1925.

ALL will agree that in the long run the United States will profit from a resumption of normal economic life in Europe. Demand for raw materials, such as cotton and copper, is now increasing and there may be some increase in demand for American food products. However, if the Dawes plan is to succeed Germany must pay reparations by means of the export of manufactured goods. If other countries of Europe are to enjoy genuine prosperity they, too, must expand their exports of manufactures. The economic existence of Western Europe depends on an increase in these exports.

Labor costs in Europe are lower than they are in the United States. Pressure of population always tends to make labor cheap in countries heavily populated in relation to their natural resources. Since 1914 a notable development of manufactures has taken place, not only in the United States but throughout the world. France, Italy and some other European countries are of rapidly increasing industrial importance. The leading countries of the non-European world are all struggling for industrial self-sufficiency. Europe has skill, and competition between the recovering European nations is fairly certain to bring labor costs there even below present levels.

The United States must reckon on growing European competition. It is already evident in some lines that tariff walls are a very imperfect protection in the domestic market. Every practical manufacturer knows that United States production costs are now so high as to make it very difficult to export profitably except in lines where there are natural advantages such as cheap raw materials, advantages growing out of patent rights, or low costs due to the enormous domestic market and large-scale production. No appearance of impending prosperity should blind Americans to these facts.

Profitwise, 1924 has been only moderately satisfactory. In some lines profits have been extraordinarily high. A large group of businesses will just make a respectable showing and a good many will show losses. There is considerable evidence that a large share of the hope that 1925 will be a better year than 1924 has its foundation in expectation of a marked general advance in commodity prices. Indeed, the index number of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has advanced eight points, from 145 in June to 153 in November. To the extent to which this advance is the result of gains by commodities which have been below the general level—and a considerable proportion of it is due to this—the upward movement so far forecasts better business, but nothing could have a more disastrous effect than a sharp general rise in commodity prices. Our price level is already high compared with many other countries. Advancing prices and their certain corollary, advancing wages, could quickly make it impossible for American manufacturers to meet the European product in markets open to both, and foreign manufacturers would increasingly find themselves able to scale any tariff wall.

Higher prices for finished manufactures would raise farmers' costs. American farmers would be thrust back into the impossible situation out of which they have been struggling, for agriculturally speaking the United States is a high-cost country in most lines, just as it is in manufacturing, and it therefore

is not the maker of the world price. The position of some other American producers of raw material does not differ from that of the farmers. The consequence of rising prices would be diminished exports, increased imports, lessened domestic consumption and business recession. It has long been the expectation in well-informed European quarters that this would be the course of events in the United States. It is yet too early to be certain that these gloomy prophecies by our rivals will not be realized.

If we are to have long continued prosperity instead of an unsatisfactory spurt in business, we must fit ourselves to meet the stiffest competition in our history. Profits will be made by the discarding of business luxuries and the maintenance of quality, rather than by means of advancing prices; or by the equivalent of price raising, a lowering of quality. In many lines, the appearance of inferior domestic goods will be an instant invitation to competition from European countries which are specialists in quality products, for Americans are discriminating purchasers.

Fair Spring Revival Indicated

From *The Bache Review*

There have been no developments in trade itself during the week to give any more definite idea of the future than have been conveyed by the indexes in the past two or three weeks. Some observers comment on the change in sentiment regarding the business outlook—among professional forecasters a little less enthusiasm than was at first manifested—but it is a question whether this enthusiasm was ever shared among average business executives, whose judgments are quite a different thing from what is called "sentiment" in Wall Street, where some disappointment manifests itself, that there have been no signs of a business boom.

Nevertheless, business is moving along at a satisfactory rate. Nothing appears that would negative a fair revival in the Spring, if the present care in avoiding overproduction is continued. The movement in commodity prices, which have been on an upward line for many months, has weakened a little, which might be naturally explained as seasonal at a time when some dullness is nearly always expected.

In the matter of supplies there is no especial shortage as there was at the beginning of the 1923 upward swing in business. Then, for a long period, merchants have been practising the hand-to-mouth buying method to an extraordinary and unusual degree, and shelves, generally speaking, were actually bare. In the last several months, however, the enormous amount of activity in distribution has led gradually to larger orders of the hand-to-mouth variety, and merchants, while not oversupplied, are well supplied. A deliberate movement toward betterment in business is much more dependable as indicating a longer continuance of profitable activity, and this is what seems to be taking place.

Prices and Profits

From *Hayden, Stone & Co.'s Market Letter*.

The railroad figures for December are generally up to expectations; in a number of instances gross earnings show an increase for the first time in several months. Car loadings maintain record-breaking proportions for this season of the year. As this is being accomplished with the coal movement, ordinarily the largest single traffic item still subnormal, there is reason to believe that as coal tonnage increases large earnings will continue. If fair speculative possibilities still exist, they are likely to be in this section of the market.

Attention has been called to the fact that between the Fall of 1923 and the Fall of 1924 there was a large increase in the security holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks to offset the lack of discounts on the part of member banks. It may be significant that within the last three weeks there has been a decrease of 175 million dollars in the security holdings of these banks. It may be fairly presumed that this step was taken with an idea of bringing some influence to bear on the money market and in this way restricting any tendency toward inflation in commodities. No doubt still further action will be taken along this line if the situation calls for it. In other words, an effort will be made to keep commodity prices on a more or less even keel and prevent any danger of such an inflation of prices as was witnessed in 1919-20 and which would again bring about the inevitable result of deflation.

The 1924 annual reports coming to

hand contain two conspicuous features. First, earnings are rather below predictions, indeed, seem rather slim as compared with the current price of many stocks. Secondly, a very strong Treasury position. Most of the leading companies today not only are not borrowers but are considerable lenders of money. This accounts in part for the lack of demand for commercial accommodation at the banks. So long as corporations maintain themselves in this position there is no danger of a serious breakdown in values.

While one or two classes of stocks have been very strong, it is now three weeks since the market as a whole has made any general advance. A considerable sidewise movement denotes either accumulation or distribution. We cannot but think that stocks have been passing from strong to weak hands. There is nothing whatever in the situation to cause concern or to make one suppose that 1925 will not be a reasonably prosperous year, but the market has reached a level and a position where expectation of further speculative profit is not, it seems to us, well-founded.

"Fair"

From *Bradstreet's*

Trade is fully fair and industry is better than that, classing as fair to good, but there are numerous irregularities in different cities, areas and industries, indicating cross currents in buying demand or in supply. Retail trade has seemed to slow down in most sections, this partly reflecting unfavorable stormy weather, and partly the passing of the after-holiday sales stimulation. As this has been a fairly normal winter, with all that this implies in the way of snow and cold, however, a very fair volume of final distribution has been recorded. In wholesale and jobbing trade for Spring, the progress has been leisurely, in some sections indeed disappointing when contrasted with the relatively higher speed of industry, which has scored a very marked degree of recovery from the depression of mid-year of 1924.

In many markets there seems to be growing the feeling that wholesale buying is still largely of the cautious variety for which last year was notable; that is, there are numerous sales but of relatively small volume, this latter kind of buying, by the way, having come in for a good deal of criticism in recent assemblages of wholesalers and jobbers of dry goods and kindred trades. In large Eastern markets cotton goods buying is leisurely, with some disposition noted to question any price advances. In woolens, next week's openings by the leading interest are awaited, with predictions differing as to just what recognition is to be given the marked rise in the raw material last year. Silk goods have been in fair call from manufacturers. About the best reports as to the clothing trade come from the men's branch, which sends cheerful advices. The recent advances in shoe prices by Eastern manufacturers have been held, with a fair response evoked and with higher leather prices similarly supported.

About the best reports come from what might be termed the constructive trades, with hardware, lumber and furniture sending more cheerful advices. Iron and steel send rather irregular reports, advances in steel product prices being balanced with advices of slack buying of pig iron and further weakness in scrap material, the latter giving rise to talk of its reliability as a barometer of the two trades as a whole.

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The Sentiment in Other Parts of the Country

Special Reports on the Business Outlook Telegraphed to The Annalist From Industrial and Agricultural Centres of the United States Are Presented Below.

Massachusetts

Special to The Annalist.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston in its monthly review of business published Monday will say that business activity in New England is now at a rate almost equal to that prevailing at this time a year ago and is in fact not much less than it was during the period of prosperity in the early part of 1923. Commodity prices continue strong, with a rising tendency. Retailers report trade about equal to that of 1924 at this time. Building activity continues more active than is usual in Winter. Banks have a larger volume of outstanding loans than for several years and money rates are at a relatively low level.

The market for wool is quiet. Dealers who are not carrying large stocks are inclined to think that prices of wool may be a little lower, but all, whether they are stocked up or not, appear to be agreed that the outlook for trade next Summer and Fall is good. Conditions in cottons are stationary for the moment. Jewelry salesmen returning from the road are bringing a good volume of orders.

Special to The Annalist.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 31.—More and more the textile industry is becoming stabilized so far as cost of production is concerned, for the general movement for a 10 per cent. reduction in wages has been practically carried out, and, with cotton at a fairly low level, mills will be in a better position to go after the increased business which seems to be ahead.

Purchases of cotton have been very lively in the last few weeks, indicating that mill agents do not look for a lower price of the staple. The stocking up with cotton is not reflected in any large increase in production, which is far from normal yet.

The next week or so will see another consolidation of mills, not a big one, it is true, but an indication of the efforts that are being made to keep Fall River on the industrial map. The Arkwright Mills, about the hardest hit of any by the long depression, are to be gathered in by the Davis Mills. Arkwright stock has been quoted at 25 and Davis at 105, and it is reported that the basis of consolidation will be four shares of Arkwright for one of Davis. Arkwright is capitalized at \$1,000,000 and Davis at \$3,500,000.

The Department of Public Utilities of Massachusetts, in an annual report to the Legislature, says that the steam railroads operating in the State are beginning to turn the corner of their financial difficulties, but the street railways are up against it principally because of auto-bus competition. A striking example of this competition is furnished by Rutland, Vt., where a street railway, after operating for forty years, has given up the ghost in favor of buses.

Pennsylvania

Special to The Annalist.

SCRANTON, Jan. 31.—With the return to work this week of the 12,000 employees of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, who had been on an outlaw strike for nine weeks, causing a loss in wages of approximately \$4,000,000 and a loss of production of 1,000,000 tons of anthracite, practically all industries of the hard coal belt, with the exception of silk mills, are working full time and the outlook for next week's business is good.

Extreme cold weather this week, when temperatures registered from 11 to 35 degrees below zero in Northeastern Pennsylvania, has caused the coal business to take a big spurt.

Kansas

Special to The Annalist.

ABILENE, Jan. 31.—Two and a half million dollars, with rediscounts against more than \$11,000,000 a year ago, State banks this week made the best showing in five years. In four months deposits have increased \$22,000,000, due to good crops

business standpoint, since the period immediately after the war."

Illinois

Special to The Annalist.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The West is pleased at the advance in wheat and corn, better prices for hogs and sheep and at the fact that the average price of cattle is nearly the same as at this time in 1924. The outstanding feature is the confidence that is displayed by investors in taking securities and the recent purchases of wheat, which have brought in millions of dollars, not only to the pockets of the farmers, but to those who have held wheat for months, believing in the \$2 level that has been reached and passed.

It creates a better feeling all around to have prices up and there is more general buying in trade lines. Dry goods interests have had an increased run of buyers from out of town and road sales are ahead of last year. Retailers and wholesalers have had more business in January than last year and prospects are better.

Coal traffic, on the majority of the Middle West roads, is in excess of last year and revenue loadings are running around 5 per cent. better than a year ago, setting a new record. The steel industry has increased 50 per cent. within less than a year, with mills in the Chicago district sold ahead well into the second quarter of the year and prices on structural material and sheets advanced \$2 a ton, while waste material dropped \$3 to \$5 a ton.

Building permits in Chicago and the outlying districts in January were in excess of last year and buying of building materials is enlarging.

Sales of 20,000 heavy packing cowhides were made at a small advance, while $\frac{1}{2}$ cent decline was reported in heavy steers. Unsatisfactory conditions in the dressed beef trade lowered cattle values, which declined despite lighter receipts. Hogs averaged higher and lambs advanced.

Packers and grain interests are borrowing money to a fair extent and the general use for funds has increased with an expansion of trade. Call money averaged $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and time 4 to 5 per cent. with most loans at the inside figure. A favorable feature of the whole situation is that collections are good.

Minnesota

Special to The Annalist.

DULUTH, Jan. 31.—Although industrial leaders in the Northwest appear agreed that an area of prosperity is to be expected, none seems able to state just what branch of trade will be the first to benefit by a business revival and no one is willing to predict the date of this awaited improvement.

Conjectures range from the opening of navigation in the shipping to the Autumn of this year. In the meantime, retailers are noting a slight falling off in trade and collections are reported slow. Bankers are a little more optimistic over the future than they were a month ago, money being a little more

plentiful than it has been in recent months. The local bond market has shown signs of improvement.

Wholesalers and manufacturers of knitted goods report business as fair.

Oregon

Special to The Annalist.

PORLAND, Jan. 31.—Business conditions in Oregon showed an upward turn this week with a better feeling on the part of farmer and merchant. The high mark reached in wheat made the Eastern Oregon farmer take on new life. Lumber conditions, however, remain about the same as reported last week.

The business man is still watching the Oregon Legislature, which has been the scene of a struggle for the last three weeks between both houses of the Legislature, which are overwhelmingly Republican, and Governor Pierce, a Democrat. The Governor stirred up many money matter problems effecting business in a message to the Legislature this week. He asked that a law be passed declaring telephone and telegraph companies common carriers. He also urged equitable distribution of the tax burden. It appears that the Child Labor act, so far as Oregon is concerned, will go to the people for decision at the polls. It is the predominating opinion that the measure will be sidestepped by the Legislature. One member of the Legislature attacked the measure on the ground that it was a blow against States' rights and that its passage would establish a bureaucracy of 30,000 persons. Business is particularly interested in this measure.

Louisiana

Special to The Annalist.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Although there has been more or less of a lull in general trade in this section in the last week and this condition will, in all probability, extend into the coming week, it is easily explained as the inevitable result of between seasons conditions. Preparations for the new crops have scarcely yet begun, the movement of Winter supplies has terminated and the customary Spring buying has not yet commenced.

There is every prospect that larger crops than were harvested last year will be prepared for this Spring. A larger acreage of sugarcane is certain to be planted and the temptation to increase rice acreage is strong. The State did so well with the cotton crop last season despite the drought that there exists a fixed intention to increase acreage in cotton, particularly in sections in which the growth of that crop has in recent years been much curtailed by the ravages of the boll weevil pest.

As soon as it is evident that good crops are in the ground trade is certain to become more active, as general conditions are fairly prosperous in this section. Money is plentiful and there is ample employment for labor, both present and prospective. The mere fact that the weather has greatly improved in the last few days will start plowing and general farm preparations and give a renewed life to general business.

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Conditions and Prospects in Europe

France Making Great Efforts to Enlarge Foreign Trade, Especially With Our Pacific Coast—Considers a Tariff War With Germany—The Luther Cabinet At Berlin Pro-Dawes, But Otherwise Reactionary.

From the Paris Correspondent of THE ANNALIST.



THE tariff war which Germany intends starting against France has by no means created in France the uneasiness which Germany expected. As a matter of fact, this move had been foreseen and the French exporters, principally the Alsatian business men, had during recent months shipped to Germany big stocks of goods which they have stored in German warehouses in order to forestall the attack.

On the other hand, the Alsace-Lorraine industrialists have for several months been in the field for new markets for their production, and have so far been very successful, principally in both North and South America.

Of the two most important Alsatian and Lorraine industries, which were dealing mostly with Germany, the textile industry is now in a position to do without Germany entirely, all their production being sold and their exports organized with other countries on very advantageous terms. The textile industry is therefore now encouraging the French Government to be very stiff in their terms for future negotiations with Germany. As for the second important industry, viz., metallurgy, the situation is more difficult, on account of the necessary adjustment with international conditions; but "replacement markets" have also been organized and the orders booked during recent months will enable the trade to weather the storm for about six months before the pinch is actually felt.

The German situation as to trade is far less satisfactory. Yet the principal weapon that Germany could use in this war, namely, coal, is now out of their hands. Coal and coke are the necessities which France absolutely needs from Germany, and as the Versailles Treaty ensures an ample supply of these goods as reparations payment, Germany is thus deprived of her trump card. Moreover, German industry, although prosperous and on the way to full restoration, is not yet strong enough, on account of difficulty in obtaining credits, to be able to resist an important slump in business, and it needs immediate returns. A lengthy crisis with France seems difficult, therefore, for her to afford. It must be also noted that, up to now, Germany has only concluded commercial agreements with markets of secondary importance, such as Austria, Greece, Spain, Switzerland, Ecuador, Nicaragua, &c., whereas she has not yet been able to come to terms with the first markets such as Italy, Belgium, France, Russia, &c.

Economic conditions in Germany are also less favorable than before: the cost of living is steadily increasing, and the wholesale index price jumped from 117 in July last to 126 in November. As wages are still at their pre-war level, while the cost of living is about 60 per cent. above the pre-war figure, now that the German currency is stabilized, German industrialists will inevitably have to face before long an important increase in the workmen's wages. Germany has therefore an urgent need for increasing her exports, and a complete closing of the French market would cause her much more trouble than the close of the German market would to France, whose exports are still very lively, this country being, with the United States and Czechoslovakia, one of the fortunate ones where exports exceed imports.

United States a Market for French Goods

The United States are looked to as a possible important market for French goods, and great efforts are made for starting connections with this country. The Pacific Coast is principally considered as being more easily accessible. The cost of water transportation from

Europe to the Pacific Coast, through the Panama Canal, is, in many instances, lower than the transportation charges on American ships from the Eastern or the Western American coasts. The direct trade from Europe to the Pacific Coast is expected, therefore, to show heavy increases from now on.

French initiative is also developing along many other lines, and wine exporters have gone as far as Japan in order to develop their trade; a big retail organization with public saloons has been developed there and, thanks to the rate of the exchanges, the sales are expected to reach a large volume.

French Mineral Production in 1924

French mineral production in 1924 shows an important increase over 1923, as can be seen from the following figures:

	Tons.	Tons.
Iron ore	29,000,000	23,428,160
Potash	275,000	248,000
Beauxite	340,000	304,330
Iron pyrites.....	183,000	186,385
Arsenic	12,000	4,000
Gold ore	69,000	50,000

Although the production of Lorraine iron ore was well developed last year, the 1913 production is far from being reached, as it amounted to 43,000,000 tons. This output can gradually be regained when the German markets are reopened. As regards coal, the French output was 45,500,000 tons in 1924, against 38,500,000 in 1923 (including Alsace-Lorraine for 5,000,000). France, without Alsace-Lorraine, has thus reached again the pre-war output (41,500,000 tons). For 1925 an output of 50,000,000 tons is already assured, and it is hoped that by sending 30,000 more Polish miners to the Northern mines a production of from 55,000,000 to 60,000,000 tons will be reached in the near future. The French consumption of coal in 1924 was 74,500,000 tons against 66,500,000 in 1923 and 74,000,000 for the same area in 1913.

Sound Qualities in the Luther Cabinet

From the Berlin Correspondent of The Annalist

THE Luther Cabinet which at the time of writing is almost but not fully born, will be unpopular at home and probably distrusted abroad. But there is one good thing in it, and that is the Chancellor Dr. Luther himself. The Cabinet is much more conservative than the two preceding Marx Cabinets; it is even perhaps reactionary, and it is the first Cabinet since the revolution to contain German National Ministers—all of more or less militarist and monarchist tenets. Dr. Neuhaus, the proposed new Minister for Industry, actually refused to swear fidelity of the republic. Nevertheless, the public expects no great change of policy, and certainly none in either the militarist or monarchist direction. The German National leaders, though the bugbear of international pacifists, are much more dreadful in opposition than they can be in office. In Opposition they say what they like; as Cabinet Ministers they will do what facts dictate. Their substratum of reason or of healthy timidity revealed itself last Summer when after vowing that they would oppose the Dawes bills to the bitter end they tamely helped those bills to pass, wisely preferring ridicule to catastrophe. They know that however much they dislike any kind of reparations, no Cabinet that came out openly against the Dawes settlement would endure a day.

Dr. Luther as Chancellor, without Dr. Marx as colleague, will proceed in international affairs much as did Dr. Marx as Chancellor with Dr. Luther as colleague. That is, until the upset comes—which may happen any day. Like previous Cabinets, Luther's could get along without a stable Reichstag majority, but it could not get along against organized majority opposition. Its margin of safety is very small. Behind it are 111

German Nationals, 51 German People's Party men, some 50 of the Centre delegates, and about 40 others, in all 252; whereas the Opposition has 131 Social Democrats, 45 Communists, 32 German Democrats, about 19 members from the progressive fraction of the Centre and 14 Ludendorffites, in all 241.

Established Sound Currency and Finances

As colleague of Cuno's inert Finance Minister Hermes, Luther witnessed the ultimate collapse of State finance. He saw revenue falling to the 1-2000th part of expenditure. Yet six weeks after he became Finance Minister, the currency question was successfully solved and the finances were rapidly marching toward complete recovery. Already in January, 1924, revenue was fully covering expenditure. In a few weeks were put through the rentenmark reform, the stabilization of the paper mark, the assessment of taxes on a gold-mark basis, the settlement of the thorny question of depreciated private debts. All this was Luther's work. Luther indeed did not devise all the solutions; the rentenmark was invented before him, and Dr. Schacht as Currency Commissioner put it on the market. But Luther produced some sound plans of his own, vigorously supported other men's sound plans, and behaved with quite proper ruthlessness when in taxation matters public interests and class or clique interests came into opposition.

Also in 1924 Luther shone. By the same proper ruthlessness he saved the currency when its stability was for a second time seriously menaced, and he thereby saved the finances from a new crash. This was early in the year. Business was recovering; Reichsbank credits were expanding rapidly, and circulation was increasing, and threatening the home value and the foreign exchange of the rentenmark and of the stabilized paper mark. Industry was in no way shocked by this; it was rather pleased; it had profited from five years fabrication of credit, and its shortage of working capital was preventing it from taking full advantage of the new industrial boom. Together with Reichsbank President Schacht, Luther resolutely opposed industry's demands for unlimited credit. In speech after speech, he declared that the paramount interests were the currency and the State finances, and that industry must shift for itself. So on April 7 the Reichsbank announced the

rationing of credit. For weeks the richest corporations in the republic had difficulty in raising \$5,000. Owing to lack of working capital unemployment increased. Luther stood firm. In an impressive speech he declared that "the German nation today regards a currency collapse with equanimity." But that is because the German nation has too soon "forgotten what happened during the former currency collapse." This policy was justified. The currency was saved, the finances were saved, and industry, after having a hard time for a few months, is today far more prosperous than it was when the credit crisis began.

Reactionary, Except on Dawes Plan

Even with its embarrassing German Nationals, the Luther Cabinet will stand for sound money, stable finance and the faithful execution—if that is practicable—of the Dawes scheme. But its policy in other matters will be what is usually called "reactionary." Its pronounced anti-Labor economics may provoke trouble with the Socialists, who have been encouraged by a Reichswirtschaftsrat resolution in favor of restoring the eight-hour day in the steel industry. The Cabinet will certainly be high protectionist. The German Democrats, the only party in the Marx Cabinet with free-trade leanings, are now in opposition.

The "Revaluation" Issue

While the Cabinet was being constructed the eternal question of "valorization" or "revaluation" of Federal loans played a considerable rôle. Here also the interests have more or less got the Government by the throat. As this question is mainly handled by whoever is Finance Minister, Dr. Luther with cynical generosity tried to press that important post upon a German National politician. In both the May and December Reichstag elections the German Nationals, more even than other parties, caught votes by making wild promises. Some candidates promised revaluation up to 100 per cent. The German Nationals, now in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, declined the unpleasant gift of the Finance Ministry, reflecting that it is easier to make promises than to redeem them. In the end the Finance Ministry had to be de-

Continued on Page 191

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FEB 2

Soaring Prices for Italian Securities a Menace

Expert Believes Quotations Are Unjustified—Argument That Prices Will Continue to Climb Until Shares Have Pre-war Value as Expressed in Present Value of the Lira Considered Fallacious.

By LUIGI CASTELLETTI

The argument here presented for a return to normal levels of the value of Italian securities, which, in many cases, more than doubled in price in the year just ended, is striking and should be of interest to readers of THE ANNALIST as coming from the pen of the Chief Accountant of the Banca d'America e d'Italia in Bologna, Italy.

STEADY and continual increase was registered in 1924 in the prices quoted on the various stocks and bonds listed on the Italian Bourse. This increase had, at the end of the year, reached a point where the quotations not only surpassed all previous high records, but, frankly, exceeded the maximum justified by the most optimistic reasoning. The reason for this increase, which, in some cases, has more than doubled the price quoted a year ago, has not been satisfactorily explained. Speculators and brokers, however, offer an explanation which is more or less as follows:

"A security which before the war had a nominal value of 100 lire, and was quoted on the Bourse on the basis of this nominal value, had increased in price up to the end of 1923 to about 200 lire, or double its pre-war value. Granting that the lira was then and is now worth only one-quarter to one-fifth of its pre-war value, it is obvious that the quotation of 1923 represented only half the actual value of the security quoted."

This is a good enough argument for the uninitiated and it is backed up by the assurance from speculators and brokers that the present prices will undergo successive increases until they reach their pre-war level as expressed in present-day lire. In other words, the quotations will increase in proportion to the fall in the value of the lira. As a more convincing argument along these lines, they cite the example of the German Boerse, where, during the fall of the mark, the securities listed experienced an increase in price corresponding to the depreciation of the mark. This reasoning seems to be true and to have been confirmed by the enormous profits made by speculators who took it as the basis of their operations and played on margin for the rise.

Factors in Determining the Value of Securities

The fall of the lira, however, is not the only factor which influences the quotations, and other financial and economic considerations have a great deal to do with determining the value of securities in general and of any one in particular. It is because of these other considerations that it is thought that the prices quoted on the Bourse today are well above the actual value of the securities quoted.

Without making a detailed analysis of every security or group of securities, it is possible to state that only for such companies or corporations as had the bulk of their capital invested in foreign securities or real estate before the war and whose investments have remained at their pre-war gold value can the value of the securities be in actual proportion to the depreciation of the lira. These conditions apply almost exclusively to insurance and trust companies dealing in long-time investments. These companies are not numerous among the many whose securities are quoted. Moreover, it is known that nearly all of them realized on their pre-war holdings, for various reasons, when the lira reached about one-half its pre-war value, increasing their capital and transferring excess profits to surplus. These earnings were later distributed among the stockholders as extra dividends or stock dividends.

Other companies or corporations, such as those engaged in mining, manufac-

turing, banking, &c., which had their capital invested mostly in their own establishments or in commercial enterprises, have not profited by the fall in the lira except inasmuch as is shown in the inventory value of the establishments. Any other benefits received have already been passed on to the stockholders, until, today, there remains only a small percentage put aside as reserves against various contingencies.

For these companies also it was nec-

essary to increase the working capital in the period of depreciation of the lira because of the increased cost of material and labor. Without an increase in capital it would have been impossible to maintain the previous output, when the intrinsic value of the capital employed had been halved.

A Day of Reckoning Ahead

Wild speculation was assisted by many small banks and brokerage houses which had discovered in it a means of realizing

speculation, with all its attendant dangers. The end, the reaction, will not be long in coming and, when it comes, the values and returns will drop far below what should be the normal level.

Political Events Reflected on the Bourse

From these economic reasons for a decline, there cannot be disassociated the present political situation of the country. Fascismo has so far given the country the internal order and tranquillity necessary to successful progress, without the worries and uncertainties which obtained under the previous Governments. It has also abolished, to a great extent, the heavy taxes and imposts which limited and obstructed the natural circulation of unregistered securities. Today, the Fascisti Party is passing through a critical period, which has already been reflected to some extent on the Bourse. In the event of a change of government at this time, the new economic, financial and political forces set in motion would undoubtedly bring most unsettled conditions, if not chaos, to the Bourse.

The Decline Commences

To sum up, the actual prices quoted on various securities already show a tendency to decline, due to the heavy realization on the part of the more far-seeing or less courageous speculators. This has been offset to some extent by the larger banks, which have endeavored to maintain their holdings at a high price in order to close the year with a good annual statement for their stockholders. The decline has already begun and it will continue with added force. A serious indication of its approach is to be seen in the increased charge or tax on "riporti" (forward contracts) from the end of December, 1924, to Jan. 31, 1925, and in the demand for much wider margins. Many speculators, who cannot furnish these new margins, have already been forced to liquidate their holdings. For covering, the Bourse has already set a figure which is practically prohibitive, as is shown by the quotations of the Banca Commerciale Italiana on the Milan Bourse for Dec. 22: Offered, Dec. 31..... 1,451 lire
Asked, Dec. 31..... 1,473 lire

The accompanying table shows the settlement prices for the end of December, 1923, as compared with those for the end of December, 1924, and it will be seen from these figures that certain securities have more than doubled in price in the year, and that, with but two exceptions, every security quoted has shown a decided increase.

It is to be hoped that the decline will come soon in order to normalize conditions and that it will purify banking circles of the elements which have taken from them their normal character and have made them to appear not the conservative guardians of their trust, but the middlemen between the savings of the people and the wild speculations which often prove to be the ruin of the banks themselves as well as of their depositors.

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The Outflow of American Funds

A Billion Dollars a Year for Foreign Investment Is the Outlook From the Present Record According to Department of Commerce Estimates—The Effect On Trade Still Uncertain.

By A. H. ULM



BILLION dollars or more a year of American funds for foreign investment! If the record of 1924 is a good basis for forecast, such seems to be the prospect.

According to compilations made by Department of Commerce specialists, there were publicly floated in this country, the first eleven months of 1924, twenty-six different groups of securities issued by European governmental units or bearing Government guarantees. About as many were floated on behalf of Latin-American and Far Eastern countries. They amounted to \$1,050,972,000 and were distributed as follows: Europe, \$473,600,000; Japan, \$185,000,000; Latin America, \$192,372,000; Canada, \$200,000,000.

The amount credited to Canada is pure estimate and includes both refunding and original loans, the former comprising the greater part. There was no big increase in this item. In 1923 there were issued in the United States an estimated total of \$212,000,000 worth of provincial and municipal Canadian securities, of which \$107,000,000 were refunding. In 1923 the estimated total was \$100,000,000, of which \$60,000,000 were refunding.

The European securities floated in the United States in 1924 represented in the main new investments. These, at the beginning of December, were distributed as follows: Austria, \$3,000,000; Belgium, \$30,000,000; Czechoslovakia \$1,500,000; France (seven issues), \$161,200,000; Germany (three issues), \$115,000,000; Hungary (two issues), \$9,000,000; Yugoslavia, \$3,000,000; Netherlands (two issues), \$46,000,000; Norway (five issues), \$32,900,000; Switzerland, \$30,000,000; Sweden, \$30,000,000; Finland, \$12,000,000.

In 1922 only ten groups of European public securities were issued in the United States. They amounted to \$136,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 were refunding. In 1923 only five groups were floated publicly in this country. They amounted to \$100,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 were refunding.

The Far East

In both 1922 and 1923 we purchased a smaller amount of Far Eastern public securities than were bought from Japan alone in 1924. Japan's borrowings from us, ranking last year next to those of France, were augmented by the large loan made on account of the disastrous earthquake there.

Borrowings of the year from the United States by Latin-American countries up to December were distributed, according to the Department of Commerce specialists, as follows: Argentina, \$135,490,000, of which \$80,000,000 were refunding; Bolivia, \$5,000,000; Colombia, \$9,000,000, of which \$2,500,000 were refunding; Cuba, \$33,680,000, of which \$19,000,000 were refunding; Guatemala, \$1,000,000; Peru, \$7,000,000; Venezuela, \$1,202,500. Of the grand total, \$192,372,000, the amount of \$101,500,000 were of a refunding nature. A large proportion of these issues was of corporate character, all of those for Cuba being for railroad or industrial concerns.

In 1922 similar investments in Latin-American public and corporate securities amounted to \$224,575,000, of which all but \$27,621,000 was for new investment. In 1923 the total of Latin-American securities floated in this country was \$178,246,000, but \$62,500,000 of this were in the nature of refunding.

Foreign Securities Here

Securities issued in this country on account of European corporations or American ones whose principal business is in Europe amounted in 1922 to \$97,270,000, all of which was new investment, while those for Latin-American corporations amounted to \$198,326,000. In 1923 only \$27,567,000 of American

funds were invested in these kinds of European securities, while a total of \$57,246,500 was put in the Latin-American kind.

In 1922 a total of \$42,506,000 of United States funds was invested in Canadian corporate enterprises, while during the succeeding year an estimated total of \$52,000,000 was so invested.

These figures do not represent the face value of flotations, but, as nearly as can be arrived at, the outflow of capital represented by them, deductions having been made from face value for refunds and the payments of bank loans and trading accounts. There doesn't appear to have been any great increase in investments by citizens of the United States in either Canadian or Latin-American securities in 1924, though in each case these probably were above former averages.

New Investment of \$1,000,000,000

Foreign securities issued in the United States in 1924 probably approached, in nominal value, a billion and a half dollars and represented new investment of perhaps a billion dollars. Like issues, both governmental and corporate, put forth in 1922 possessed, according to the Department of Commerce, a face value of \$844,335,000. Of this the department added \$693,457,000 as new investment. These were neither exclusively American investments nor the total of our lendings abroad. Foreigners, no doubt, bought some of the securities issued in this country, while Americans bought in the general markets other foreign securities and made foreign investments in still other ways. For example, the Department of Commerce specialists estimate that in 1922 we bought a total of \$963,000,000 worth of foreign securities of all kinds and repurchased from foreigners \$34,000,000 worth of our own. On the other hand, foreigners repaid or bought back \$287,000,000 of their own obligations and also bought \$61,000,000 worth of American securities. The department thus estimated that the net import of securities that year amounted to \$669,000,000, but made the following reservation:

"How much this figure would be increased or decreased if investments other than bonds and formal certificates of indebtedness were included can only be surmised, as the data cannot be obtained."

In 1923 the total of foreign securities floated in this country was only \$588,315,000, of which only \$377,106,939 was put down as actual new investment. But, according to the Commerce Department's report for that year, American investors bought outstanding securities, both foreign and American, from abroad to the amount of \$33,000,000—an insignificant sum in comparison with the \$360,000,000 reported for the same transactions in 1922. On the other hand, foreigners purchased in this market securities to the value of \$399,000,000, compared with \$328,000,000 in 1922. There were also instances of American concerns borrowing money in the Netherlands and elsewhere. The amount of such borrowings is said to have been \$32,000,000. The reduction of old foreign loans in this country by the operation of sinking funds, &c., amounted to \$23,000,000. Consequently, the net outflow of investment funds, or, to put it differently, the net import of foreign securities, was only \$16,000,000, compared with \$669,000,000 in the previous year.

How much this figure would be increased or decreased if investments other than bonds or formal certificates of indebtedness were included can only be surmised, as the data cannot be obtained.

New York and London

"Unsettled conditions and depreciating currency," says the report for 1923, "in several European countries have caused a 'flight of capital,' partly to obtain an investment in stable values and partly to escape impending heavy taxation."

Thus, while American money has flowed into Europe on a hunt for high returns, large amounts of European money have sought safety in America.

"But the strong tendency on the part of Europeans to buy dollar securities is believed to have been checked since the recovery of the franc and the publication of the Dawes report, and even before that in the case of British investors," says Dr. Rufus S. Tucker, assistant chief of the Finance and Investment Division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

In 1922 New York ousted London from the position of chief money lender to the world. London resumed its former lead in 1923, but New York again took first place in 1924.

While, for the first six months of the past year, the volume of foreign securities floated in America increased about 100 per cent. over the same period of 1923, those floated in the London market declined by about 20 per cent.

The Department of Commerce investigators estimate American investments abroad, as of Dec. 31, 1924, at approximately \$8,000,000,000—not including, of course, war loans due to the Government. These investments are divided as follows: The amount of approximately \$2,500,000,000 is in Government obligations and \$5,500,000,000 in industrial securities and direct holdings.

These investments are offset by those of foreigners in the United States, amounting probably to one-third as much as those of ours abroad. The Commerce Department estimates that we pay around \$150,000,000 a year to non-residents for the use of capital loaned or invested in America. At 5 per cent. we get \$400,000,000 a year from our investments abroad.

It seems probable that there will continue to be a billion dollars or more a year of surplus American funds for investment abroad. This isn't because there is no employment for this money in the United States, but because we

must make large investments abroad in order to maintain a healthy economic relationship with the world.

Effect Not Known

The situation is for us so new that authorities in Washington are not yet clear in their own minds as to what the ultimate effect on exports and imports will be. These authorities, however, do not enthuse over all aspects of our position, at present, as leading money lender to the world. They say much of the recent demand for foreign securities has been of a feverish nature and not marked by evidences of the caution which should attend financial adventuring abroad.

"Some of these bonds," one of them said, "have been floated here simply because it seemed that the country was flooded with 'easy' money. We have been buying many bonds that do not meet a basic exaction of sound financing, which is that money so raised should be used for productive purposes. A lot of it is used to meet operating deficits or to pay off loans due to people in the countries to which it goes."

"Moreover, one often can buy at better prices and on better terms other securities of the countries in question than those issued for exclusive sale in this country. It is not unusual for the borrowing Governments to offer their own people similar securities on much better terms than are given Americans."

He called attention to the fact that while the recent French loan was being floated in America on a 7 per cent. basis France to its own people was selling bonds on an earning basis of 8 to 13 per cent.—the difference being controlled by a lottery feature.

With hundreds of thousands of American investors interested in foreign securities, as against only a few thousand ten years ago, American capital in greater volume than ever was dreamed of in pre-war times will continue to seek lucrative employment in foreign lands.

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THE HUMAN ELEMENT IN BUSINESS DEMANDS THE DEFINITE FIXING OF RESPONSIBILITIES

By J. P. JORDAN

Consultant in Organizing the Functions of Business Concerns

THE beneficial effect of an organization chart backed up by a manual of duties is far greater than any one realizes, except those who have observed it by experience. Perhaps three factors contribute more than any others to this effect: first, the feature that every one knows what his and the other fellow's duties and relations actually are; second, that every one can see what possibilities of advancement are ahead if properly won, and third, the feature that "buck passing" is a thing of the past.

No red-blooded man ever hesitates to assume responsibility. He seeks it, and to the extent of his ability he makes good on what has been put up to him. But, by the same token, no red-blooded man will long stand for hazy and obscure responsibility, nor with erratic and changeable policies and assignments. Where this latter condition prevails the red-blooded men soon drop out of the picture and only leaners and weaker brethren remain to draw their pay for mediocre and spineless work.

Is this not a perfectly natural condition? Any man with ambition and driving power is looking to the future. He will not stay still. This does not mean he must always advance to a different job, but he must either do that or expand the job he is in. It is when the heads of departments of a business are men of this type that the business grows and the men grow with it.

Probably the best man in business is not worth much more than a few thousand dollars as far as his own actual personal work is concerned. A ditch digger is worth only in proportion to the dirt he digs. A clerk who uses his brain only to the extent of his immediate work is worth only in proportion to the work he turns out. When, however, one not only produces some actual work but uses his brain to better this work and also the work of others, his value mounts. The big men of business command large salaries because they multiply their personal ability by the abilities of those they lead. And the more effectively these men build up their assistants, the bigger become the assistants and by a very much larger ratio the chief himself becomes bigger.

Contrast this very obvious thought with those cases which are probably in the

majority where real constructive building of men is neglected. This neglect is not intentional, but rather it is quite natural. A man starts a business. He at first does practically everything. The business grows rapidly. By force of nature the man holds on to everything as long as he can. It is natural for him to think that no one can handle things as well as he can. He puts in a superintendent, but cannot stay out of the shops. He appoints a sales manager, but still thinks he must handle the big deals. He appoints a purchasing agent, but still thinks he must buy some of the goods. What happens? No good superintendent, sales manager, purchasing agent or any other department head will last long under these circumstances, and it is either a case of getting out or becoming a subservient figurehead.

Industry is full of this type of executive, and each one of them deserves the utmost measure of respect and consideration, as no one but they themselves know what it has cost in years of terrific work to build up their big businesses. It is difficult in the extreme for them to let go of what they have done so long and so successfully, and to leave to others the burden of the business. But it has to be done, and those who fail to do so are sure sooner or later to meet trouble.

When in any business the time arrives to delegate duties, no half-way or hazy delegation succeeds. It is necessary to clearly specify a responsibility, define its scope and judge by results. It is not only necessary, but it pays to go the full limit, as by no other method will the greatest measure of successful results be secured.

In any organization problem, an outside consultant can perform most valuable service on account of the fact that he looks at the organization as a whole, has no leanings toward any one department of the business and has a wide experience back of him. Best of all, he has a deep realization of the necessity and benefit of building men, and in all his dealings has uppermost in mind the necessity of considering the human factor at all times and in every way.

This is the tenth of a series of articles on Organization Problems. Reprints of the above or any of the articles or any other information may be obtained by addressing J. P. Jordan, 10 West 44th Street, New York.

Building in 1925 Nearly on a Normal Basis

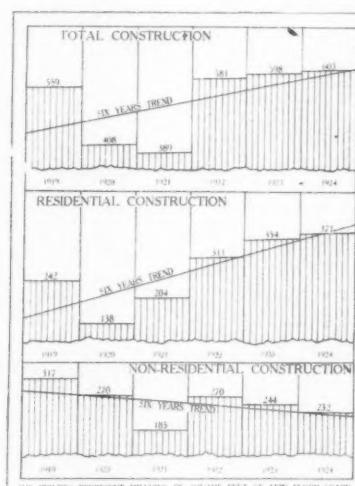
Demand for New Construction Not Much in Excess of Needs Due to Regular Growth—City Shortages Largely Remedied—Smaller Towns Less Well Supplied—Much Public Work in Prospect.

By THOMAS S. HOLDEN,
Statistician, The F. W. Dodge Corporation



IN view of the records before us it seems as if the building shortage had been very nearly wiped out, partly by the increased volume of actual building and partly by adjustments of the people to new cost and rent levels and new housing conditions. In 1925 is very nearly back on the basis of dependence on normal demand occasioned by current growth requirements of population, trade and industry. These growth requirements are probably too large to permit any big slump in the industry's activities. Total volume of building in 1925 can scarcely be expected to exceed that of 1924. It probably will not equal last year's volume. A decline this year ought not to be more than 10 per cent. from last year's total volume, which would make 1925 at least as good a building year as 1923 was.

To give a more definite forecast of this year's building volume it would be necessary to have a definite valuation of the shortage that has existed. But although numerous estimates have been made, some of them of considerable merit, there never has been a time when



THE FIGURES REPRESENT MILLIONS OF SQUARE FEET OF NEW FLOOR SPACE.

a specific figure could be given, either in dollars or in floor space, that represented an actual known building demand that had to be met. There has been no time when a large number of people were without shelter, or when large numbers of business and industrial enterprises were unable to operate merely for lack of adequate space.

There were, indeed, conditions of bad overcrowding in many places, for a time. But the past six years have been just as much a period of adjustment to new living conditions as they have been a period of making up a building deficit. The actual demand for building is not measured by the number of people who merely would like to have larger and better buildings, but by the number whose pocketbooks can afford to meet the cost of fulfilling their desires.

In the year just closed the total amount of building work started in the thirty-six Eastern States was \$4,481,807,000. This was an increase of half a billion dollars over 1923. The amount of contemplated new work (early plan stage) reported last year, \$6,652,297,700, showed a decrease of \$800,000,000 from 1923. Thus, building in 1924 came much closer to meeting the current demand than it did in 1923.

The amount of work planned last year was 48 per cent. in excess of the amount of work on which construction was started. The normal excess is 50 per cent. Last year was the first year since the war in which the volume of work started was enough to show a normal relation to the volume of work planned; the first year in which the current demand was, in general, adequately met by the current volume of actual construction.

The above statement may be taken as applying to the country at large. Figures on the amount of planned work indicate that the demand was not fully met last year in the Middle Atlantic States, the Central West, the Northwest, the Southeast and Texas. Nor was the demand met in equal proportion in all classes of construction; the figures indicate a continuing demand in public works and utilities and in the miscellaneous group that includes churches, theatres, hospitals and institutions.

It is a fact that many of the larger cities today have caught up with building demand. Some are for the moment overbuilt in the classes of buildings which have formed the bulk of the operations of the past three years. A recently published report of the National Association of Real Estate Boards states that not only fewer cities report building shortages now than was the case a year ago, but that the majority of cities reporting shortages report much smaller deficiencies than they did a year ago.

Going back to the records of con-

templated new work as compared with the contracts awarded, 65 per cent. of the States recorded show a building deficit from 1924 operations, indicating a stored-up demand carried over into 1925. Of the seventy cities in this territory of 100,000 population and up, only twenty-nine (about 40 per cent.) have records of planned work that indicate a building deficit from 1924 operations. The building operations of the last three years have been relatively heaviest in the larger cities, and such building deficits as exist in January, 1925, are mainly outside of the larger cities.

There is undoubtedly a demand for more building in the smaller towns and rural districts. They have fallen behind the larger cities. City activities have been much more prosperous during the past few years than country activities. Better times for the farmers, making for greater prosperity in the small cities and towns, will tend to restore the balance. However, the movement of population to the larger cities is not peculiar to the past three years, but a steady trend of many years' standing. It is scarcely to be expected that the rural districts and small towns and cities generally are due to have building booms in proportion to the big city booms of recent years.

The attached chart gives an interesting comparison of the progress of residential construction and of non-residential construction during the past six years. Since this chart is based on floor space figures, it really covers only structures having walls and roofs, omitting roads, streets, sewers, water supply and similar engineering jobs. Ever since the slump of 1920, residential building has accounted for considerably more than half the total new floor space constructed. The building boom of 1919-1920 was mainly in industrial and commercial buildings, which explains the big non-residential building volume in those two years. The general trend of non-residential building has been markedly downward during the six-year period. This downward trend has been largely due to the falling off in industrial building operations.

It seems doubtful if the trend of residential construction will continue much longer at the present rate. It is rather to be expected that there will be a smaller volume this year than there was last year. Although the trend of non-residential construction has been downward, it seems likely that legitimate demands for new non-residential construction have been fairly well taken care of. A new period of business and industrial prosperity is necessary to raise this trend appreciably. However, there are many reasons for believing that we are now in the beginning of such a period, and it would not be surprising to see a somewhat larger volume of non-residential construction in 1925 than in 1924, although at present it looks as if a big increase were rather more likely to come in 1926 than this year.

The engineering projects which make up the public works and utilities group are not included in the chart. There is an enormous volume of this work already planned by Federal, State and municipal bodies and by private owners

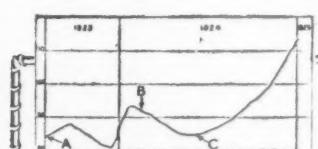
of utilities. Most of these bodies can readily secure funds for building extensions and, as the volume of private construction work decreases, they are very likely to let contracts in larger and larger volume. In the late months of 1924 a number of large projects of this class, some of which had been deferred for a long time, were started. Work of this class is likely to go a long way toward equalizing the probable decrease in private work.

Conditions and Prospects in Europe

Continued from Page 188
livered to a non-party bureaucrat, Dr. Saemisch, who has held numerous high official posts and for a time was Prussian Finance Minister.

In revaluation, as in food taxes and in shipping, Dr. Marx left an unfulfilled program to his successors. The plan, which came out only a day before Marx abandoned his attempt to form a Cabinet, was (1) to concede a small measure of "revaluation"; perhaps to issue new gold-mark bonds of value 50 gold marks, bearing interest from the start, for every 1,000 mark old bond; (2), to allow all "old" holders of bonds to make this exchange, "old" being defined as "holding since before July, 1920." This differs materially from Luther's plan announced last year, which was that only destitute "original subscribers" to loans would benefit, and that these would merely get small personal, inalienable pensions. A committee of Berlin bankers is at present, at the Government's request, considering whether it is technically possible to distinguish between "old" and "new" subscribers.

This plan has not been finally adopted. If it is adopted, the date July, 1920, might have importance for many Americans, since it was the half-year January-June, 1920, which witnessed the foreign boom in buying German bonds. If the Government, as proposed, "revalues" 5 per cent. of the nominal value of the bonds, then buyers in early 1920, when the paper mark was depreciated to about the one-tenth, would receive back about half of their investment. More important is that the plan if carried through for Federal loans would undoubtedly hasten on "revaluation" by the municipalities, which are financially in a strong position. It has already caused unfavorable comment that neither of the two levers for municipal bond revaluation given by the third taxation decree of February, 1924, has been used. According to that decree the Federal Minister of Justice was to decide what public bodies had invested money received by them from bond issues in profit-earning enterprises; such public bodies were required to "revalue" 15 per cent. of the original gold value. According to the same decree, the Federal or any State Government could compel municipalities to "revalue." Financial journals persistently urge that these powers be used, reasoning from the non-moral viewpoint that municipalities will not get new foreign loans as long as they dishonestly repudiate old ones.



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DIVIDENDS.

THE ESMOND MILLS

On February 1, 1925, there will be paid to all preferred stockholders of record at the close of business January 24, 1925, the regular quarterly dividend, No. 60, of one and three-quarters (1 3/4) per cent.

HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

On February 1, 1925, there will be paid to all common stockholders of record at the close of business a dividend of one and one-half (1 1/2) per cent.

HAROLD C. WHITMAN, Treasurer.

\$16,500,000

REPUBLIC OF CUBA

Four and One-Half Per Cent
Gold Bonds Due 1949
(External Loan.)

Coupons due February 1, 1925, of the above bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.

SPEYER & CO.

New York, January 31, 1925.



Florida East Coast Railway Co.

First and Refunding 5% Gold Bonds

Due September 1, 1974

Outstanding at low rate per mile.

Wide margin in earnings over a period of years.

Price yielding about 5.30%

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Bonds

Short-Term Notes

Acceptances

THE INCOME TAX LAW

How the Government Interprets It—A Summary of Current Rulings.

By W. J. HOGAN, LL.B.

Special Correspondence of The Annalist

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

UNDER a mandate from President Coolidge, the Treasury's books at the end of the current fiscal year are to show a surplus of \$130,000,000 instead of the surplus of only \$67,800,000 estimated for the fiscal year 1925 in the budget submitted to Congress last December. The President has served notice upon the spending departments of the Government that \$62,000,000 must be lopped off of the estimated expenditures for the current fiscal year to accomplish this purpose. Ordinary expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1925, were estimated in the budget at \$3,062,000,000, which, together with public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts, made a grand total of expenditure chargeable against ordinary receipts of \$3,534,000,000. Against these expenditures total receipts for the current year were estimated at nearly \$3,602,000,000. To meet the President's demands, which are predicated upon the need for tax reduction, the ordinary expenditures of the Government this year must be held within \$3,000,000,000.

Government Expenditures Should Not Exceed \$3,000,000,000

But for the soldiers' bonus ordinary expenditures could have been held to this total without the need for extra economies in the last half of the year. Despite the fact that there have as yet been no

actual cash transactions involved in the setting up of the soldiers' bonus sinking fund by an investment in special Treasury certificates of \$100,000,000, nevertheless, the appropriation has been made and charged against expenditures for the current year, so that this sum is regarded as a spending operation of the year 1925. Had it not been necessary for the Treasury to absorb this \$100,000,000 this year, the extra cut of \$62,000,000 would have meant a surplus of \$230,000,000 or about half as large a surplus as was accomplished for the fiscal year 1924.

To shave down Government expenditures, exclusive of debt reduction, to \$3,000,000,000 has been the effort of the Budget Bureau since its establishment. Federal expenditures in 1921, the last pre-budget year, totaled \$5,115,000,000, exclusive of the amount applied to the reduction of the public debt. In 1922, the first year of budget control and the operation of the new policy of Government economy, a total of \$3,372,000,000, excluding debt reduction, was spent. This was \$1,743,000,000 less than the Government spent in 1921, but was still \$372,000,000 short of the economy mark. In 1923 expenditures were held to \$3,294,000,000, which was a material reduction below the previous year's spending, but was still \$294,000,000 more than the \$3,000,000,000 maximum. In 1924 the expenditure was \$3,048,000,000, which was still \$48,000,000 short of the desired level, while the budget estimates for the current year, exclusive of debt payments, showed a total of \$3,062,000,000, which is \$62,000,000 more than the maximum outlay regarded as necessary by the Administration.

General Lord's Plan

In order to slash this \$62,000,000 from the total of expenditures for 1925, General Lord, the Director of the Budget, proposes the organization of a "2 per cent." club, composed of all Federal officials and employees. He contends that if each spending agency of the Government will curtail its program for the

current year by 2 per cent, the obnoxious \$62,000,000 will be wiped out and the Administration will attain its goal of \$3,000,000,000 for total expenditures on June 30. His prescription to Government officials for whittling off the 2 per cent. is "travel less, buy less, ship less, build less, employ less, write less, print less, use less and waste nothing."

Assuming that Government officials follow out the orders of the President and the prayers of the Budget Director and hold their expenditures for the year to \$3,000,000,000, Government receipts, it appears, will bear out the estimates, which place the total at nearly \$3,602,000,000. Study of results in the first half of the year has led the Treasury to the belief that the budget estimates will stand up for the twelve months' period, which means that the increasing of the surplus depends upon the cutting down of expenditures. For while it is believed that the estimates of receipts will be borne out by results, there are as yet no evidences that the receipts for the year have been substantially underestimated.

This means that customs receipts for the fiscal year 1925 will aggregate \$550,000,000, or approximately \$5,000,000 more than for the previous year. Customs collections for the fiscal year to the latter part of January resulted in a total of \$308,000,000 as compared with \$303,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1924, so that the receipts from this source are holding their own with the estimates. Receipts from the income tax for the fiscal year were estimated at \$1,660,000,000, or \$184,000,000 less than income tax collections in the fiscal year 1924, and miscellaneous internal revenue receipts for 1925 were placed at \$826,000,000, or \$127,000,000 less than the miscellaneous internal revenue collections in the previous fiscal year. Thus far in this fiscal year, actual receipts from the income tax aggregate \$809,000,000, as compared with \$848,000,000 in the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1924, and miscellaneous internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year 1925 to date amount to \$515,000,000, as against \$594,000,000 for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

Realization of the \$3,000,000,000 economy goal, however, is, in some measure, in the hands of Congress, since that body is yet to consider supplemental estimates for appropriations for the current fiscal year. Should the expiring Congress impose any unlooked-for burdens of expenditure upon the Treasury in the closing days of the session, the Administration's economy policy might be interfered with sufficiently to upset the President's plan. The chief danger from this source to the surplus lies not so much in the possibility of any large appropriations being passed but in the imposition of small additional expenses, urged as particularly worthy by their sponsors. Secretary Mellon has taken a strong position against many pro-

grams.

The volume of income tax and miscellaneous internal revenue collections, it is believed, is being maintained at a point which will produce the totals estimated for the year, unless the March 15 income tax collections show a decline due to the revision of the revenue law entirely out of proportion to the loss in revenue expected from tax reduction.

The revenues apparently bear out forecasts.

Revenues Apparently Bear Out Forecasts

With the three great items of revenue—customs, income and miscellaneous taxes—apparently bearing out the forecasts for the year, the Treasury is little concerned with the totals which will be shown for the year by miscellaneous receipts. Miscellaneous receipts, it is believed, can be safely counted upon to show something more than the \$565,000,000 estimated for them. The major item on the miscellaneous list, aside from the \$159,000,000 of interest on foreign obligations, which is a calculation on the basis of existing funding agreements rather than an estimate, is the \$110,000,000 estimated as the total receipts from railroad securities in the fiscal year 1925. In the year to date, the receipts from railroad securities total \$114,000,000, so that, even though very little more may be realized from this source in the rest of the year, the estimate for 1925 has already been passed.

Congress May Upset the Cart

Realization of the \$3,000,000,000 economy goal, however, is, in some measure, in the hands of Congress, since that body is yet to consider supplemental estimates for appropriations for the current fiscal year. Should the expiring Congress impose any unlooked-for burdens of expenditure upon the Treasury in the closing days of the session, the Administration's economy policy might be interfered with sufficiently to upset the President's plan. The chief danger from this source to the surplus lies not so much in the possibility of any large appropriations being passed but in the imposition of small additional expenses, urged as particularly worthy by their sponsors. Secretary Mellon has taken a strong position against many pro-

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

San Francisco

STOCKS.			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,435 Associated Oil	39%	35%	39%
1,403 Bancital Corp.	163%	162%	162%
189 Bank of Italy	27%	27%	27%
1 L Best Tractor	83%	83%	83%
685 Cn Elec Pckng	103%	100%	100%
235 East Bay Water A pf.	92%	92%	92%
16,574 General Pet	47%	45%	47%
110 Gt West Power pf.	100	99	99%
130 Hawaiian Com'l & Sugar	47	40%	47
77,500 North Am Oil	3.10	2.77%	3.00
993 Pac Gas & Elec 1st pf.	96%	95	95
23,410 Penitentiary	64%	59%	64%
10 Do pf.	94%	94%	94%
275 Paraffine Co	73%	72%	73%
31,394 Shell Union Oil	27%	26	27%
2,350 Sperry Flour	67%	64	66%
319 Spring Valley Water	96%	93%	96%
5,192 Standard Oil of Cal	60%	63%	60%
21,754 Union Oil of Cal	41%	38%	41%
288 Union Sugar	23%	23%	23%
BONDS.			
34 Associated Oil 6s, 1985	102%	102	102
4 Cal Gas & Elec unifying	90%	90%	95%
1 Cal Hawaiian Sugar	90%	90%	95%
90% East Bay Water 1st mtg 5s, 1927	100%	100%	100%
mtg 5s, 1946	101	101	101
61% General Pet 5-year 6s, 28, 100%	100	100	100
11 Do 1st mtg 7s, 1931	100%	100%	100%
4 Los Angeles Gas & Elec gen & ref mtg 5s, 1947	90%	90%	90%
2 Mt Vernon Cotton 6s, 1952	90%	90%	90%
3 Market St Ry 1st mtg	90%	90%	90%
sinking fund gold 7s, 40	90%	90%	90%
6 Miller-Luxist mtg 5s, 30, 103%	103%	103%	103%
18 Natomas Co of Cal gen & ref mtg 6s, 1935	60%	60	60
2 Orpheum T & R 1st mtg	90%	90%	90%
15 Pac Gas & Elec gen & ref mtg 5s, 1922	95%	94%	94%
50 Penitentiary	95%	95%	95%
1 Pen Trans Tel 1st mtg 5s, 1932	90%	90%	90%
10 Roanoke Park H, 1st pf.	98%	98%	98%
620 Silica Gel	19%	16%	17%
27 United Rys & Elec	18%	18%	18%
704 U S Fidelity & Guaranty 100	194	195	195
100 Wash Balt & Annapolis	6	6	6
75 Do pf.	15	15	15
49 West Maryland Dairy pf.	51%	51	52
38 Western Nat Bank	35%	35	35
1,564 West Nat Bank rights	1%	1%	1%

Bonds.

BONDS (\$ in \$1,000 lots).			
3 Ala Co gen 6s	100%	100%	100%
1 Charleston Com El 5s	89%	89%	89%
3% City 4s, 1954	99%	99%	99%
3 Do 1961	99%	99%	99%
4 Do 1966	98%	98%	98%
2 Har Elec 5s	100%	100%	100%
2 Com Credit 6s	99%	99%	99%
2 Elkhorn Coal 5s	99%	99%	99%
3 Fairmont Coal 5s	98%	98%	98%
10 Macon D & San 5s	78	78	78
251 Monongahela Val Trac 5s	90	90	90
30 Northern Balt By 5s	90%	90%	90%
5 Penn Water & Power 5s 100%	100%	100%	100%
15 United Rys 1st 4s	70%	70	70
9 Do Income 4s	51%	51%	51%
8 Do 1949	96%	96%	96%
1 Do 1st 5s	72%	72%	72%
12 W. B & A Elec Rys 5s	64	64	64

Baltimore

STOCKS.			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
60 Am Wholesalers pf.	97	97	97
3,645 Arundel Corp.	100	98%	100
185 Ati Exch Bank & Trust	114	114	114
15 Armstrong Cator pf.	57	56	57
79 Balt Trust	165	168	168
15 Do new	112%	112%	112%
125 Balt Brick	6	6	6
60 Balt Tube pf.	68%	63%	64
15 Benesch & Sons	38%	38%	38%
246 Do pf.	20%	20%	20%
25 Bank of Balt.	169%	167%	169%
16 Boston Sand & Gravel	55	54	55
15 Cent Tissue Sugar pf.	11%	11%	11%
20 Ches & Potomac Tel pf.	111%	111%	111%
60 Citizens Nat Bank	51%	51	51
10 Col Trust	38	38	38

Philadelphia.

STOCKS.			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
15 Abbott's Aid Dairy pf.	93%	93%	93%
354 Alliance Insurance	42%	42%	42%
34 Am Elec Power pf.	97	96%	96%
2,026 Am Gas	140%	137	137
9,575 Am Stores	48	45%	47%
20 Bank of N A & Trust	200%	200%	200%
161 Brill	106	106	106
5 Do pf.	99	98	99
50 Buffalo & Susq pf.	53	53	53

Pittsburgh.

STOCKS.			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
44 Am Vitrified Products	22	22	22
1,080 Window Glass Mach.	94	93	94
50 Am Window Glass pf.	115	114	115
24,405 Arkansas Natural Gas	8%	6%	7%
6,955 Carnegie Lead & Zinc	7	6%	6%
70 Jones & Laughlin pf.	113	113	113
2,840 Lone Star Gas	35	34	35
405 Nat Fireproofing	14%	13%	13%
500 Do pf.	34	32%	33%
1,885 Ohio Fuel Corp	13%	14	15%
1,225 Okla Natural Gas	28	28	29%
145 Pittsburgh Brewing pf.	7	7	7
310 Pitts Oil & Gas	8%	7%	8%
4,500 Pitts Mt Shasta	08	07	08
20 Pitts Coal pf.	98	98	98
92 Pittsburgh Plate Glass	265	275	265
475 Salt Creek Con.	7%	7%	7%
1,385 Standard Sanitary Mfg.	136	134	135
310 Tidal Osage	10%	10	10%
161 United States Glass	20	19%	19%
670 Westinghouse Air Brake	107%	105	105%

Chicago.

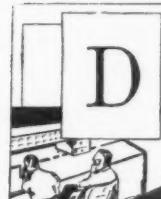
STOCKS.	
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posals for additional outlays which he has felt were unnecessary in the interest of the country as a whole and should be combated as threatening by their aggregate to upset completely the whole program of the Administration.

"Organized and influential groups of interests," according to Mr. Mellon, "are sometimes able to advance their selfish aims with dangerous effectiveness to the detriment of the unorganized masses. Nothing is more certain than that when special advantages of this kind are secured somebody pays the bill. It is in effect an arbitrary redistribution of private income by taking from one class and giving to another without any justification on the basis of public welfare. This Government has always opposed class legislation of this nature and to pursue a different course now would be suicidal. When one group of the community gains at the expense of the others, the efficiency and productivity of the community as a whole must inevitably suffer. The Treasury has sincerely attempted to represent the interests of the whole public in these matters, realizing that, whatever the undertaking may be, the taxpayers and consumers pay the price."

The U. S. Treasury

Special Correspondence of The Annalist
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

D
o not pay more income tax than you owe. The Bureau of Internal Revenue this week found it necessary to issue this warning, as thousands of dollars are pouring into offices of collectors of internal revenue in excess of the amount shown to be due on the face of the returns. Returns may be filed any time before March 15, 1925, unless, according to law, they are required to be filed on some other date. The announcement states this condition of affairs is due to misunderstanding or lack of knowledge of the provisions of the act of 1924, which provides, in effect, for a reduction of 25 per cent. of the tax on earned income. Included in earned income are "wages, salaries, professional fees and other amounts received as compensation for services actually rendered." The credit is determined by computing the tax on the earned income, in excess of the personal exemption and credit for dependents, and deducting 25 per cent. of such tax. "Taxpayers," the announcement further states, "should note these facts: All net income for the year 1924 up to \$5,000 is considered to be 'earned net income' for the purpose of this 25 per cent. credit. For example, a taxpayer, whose net income from salary was \$2,000 and who made a profit of \$3,000 in a real estate transaction, has a total net income

amounting to \$5,000 and is entitled to consider the whole as earned net income in computing this credit. In the case of a taxpayer who is operating a business in which both personal service and capital are material income—producing factors—the taxpayer is entitled to a reasonable allowance as compensation for personal services actually rendered by the taxpayer, not to exceed 20 per cent. of his share of the net profits of such trade or business, which amount shall be considered as earned net income. If 20 per cent. of such share amounts to \$10,000 or less he may consider the entire amount as earned net income. But in no case may he consider any amount in excess of \$10,000 as earned net income."

U. S. Board of Tax Appeals Decisions

Decision 139—The Commissioner disallowed depletion on a lease of coal lands but, in the appeal of The Royal Collieries Company of Ohio, the board overruled this action. The period under consideration was the fiscal year March 31, 1917. Reference was made in the opinion of the board in the case of Lynch vs. The Alworth-Stephens Company, in which the Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, decided depletion was allowable on a leasehold, which is now pending on a writ of certiorari in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Decision 140—In three points the board sustained the commissioner in the appeal of George P. and Bessie P. Douglas, Minneapolis, Minn., and reversed him in a fourth point. Where books were kept and income tax returns for 1918 and 1919 were filed on a "cash receipts and disbursements" basis, a taxpayer was not legally entitled to file amended returns on another basis. Upon the evidence submitted, the depletion allowed was deemed sufficient. Amounts paid for legal fees, in connection with the settlement of an estate from which the petitioner receives his inheritance, are not legally deductible from gross income. On the fourth point the board held that amounts paid to charitable and religious organizations are deductible from gross income, even though not claimed as such in the filing of an original return.

Luxury Tax Deductions, Unaccompanied by Vouchers, Disallowed

Decision 141—Rule 20 of the board provides that the burden of proof is on the taxpayer and, in the appeal of J. M. Lyon, New York City, jewelry on the instalment plan, it was ruled that sufficient evidence had not been submitted and that, therefore, the appeal did not merit favorable action. A deduction was asked for amounts paid for taxes on theatre tickets, railroad fares and sundry luxuries, but, as no vouchers were submitted, this amount was not allowed.

Decision 142—The Safe Padlock and Hardware Company, Lancaster, Pa., was incorporated in 1904. D. F. Buchmiller owned nineteen-twentieths and Lloyd B. Hershey one-twentieth. In 1919 the

corporation surrendered its charter and a limited partnership was formed, the same individuals retaining the same interests in the agreed value of the assets of \$150,000. The March 1, 1913, value of the same holdings was \$117,052.80. The difference between these two amounts was held by the Commissioner to be a liquidating distribution from the corporation to Buchmiller and subject to both normal and surtax for the year 1919, which action was acquiesced in by the board, it stating that "the taxpayer has not sought to assist this board by filing a brief in support of his contention."

Decision 143—W. O. Knaub, General Manager of the Keystone Table Company, Mount Wolf, Pa., appeared before the board in this case. The Commissioner's action was approved by the board in ruling that a taxpayer, who has sustained a net loss in the calendar year 1920, may not deduct that loss from the net income of 1921, because the Revenue Acts of 1918 and 1921 do not contemplate such a right.

Decision 144—George C. Heimerdinger, President of the George C. Heimerdinger Company, New York, N. Y., was voted by the Board of Directors additional compensation for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1919, shortly after the close of the fiscal year ended on that date. The amount was \$18,226.48. This was in addition to his regular salary of \$35,000. The board stated, "Only secondary evidence was offered, even though the primary evidence was in the custody of the taxpayers' witness," and in view of this, the board approved the action of the Commissioner in disallowing the claim.

Rulings Affecting Dairy Business

Decision 145—In the appeal of The Pevely Dairy Company, a Missouri corporation, the board ruled that the purchase of retail milk and dairy routes, the price for which is measured by the number of former customers of the vendor obtained and retained for a specified period, results in the acquisition of a capital asset, and the amount paid therefor cannot be deducted as an ordinary business expense. It also ruled that cattle purchased for use in the dairy business may be accounted for by the inventory method and should be included in the inventory from the time the title passed. In determining losses in inventory, all increase in the cattle, as well as losses, must be included in the inventory in ascertaining the net loss.

Decision 146—A deduction of \$750,000 was disallowed as a loss and deduction in the 1920 return of the Brighton Mills, a New Jersey corporation, inasmuch as the amount was not paid until 1923 and as unsatisfactory evidence was furnished as to the right of claiming such deduction in 1920. At the time of hearing, an amended petition was filed, pleading the alternative right to special assessment. The appeal was, therefore, restored to the calendar for further hearing upon the taxpayer's right to special

assessment or such aspects thereof as the parties are unable to agree upon.

Patents Exhausted, Deduction Allowed.

Decision 147—Before the Board, en banc, in the appeal of the Union Metal Manufacturing Company, it was decided that a taxpayer holding patents and exercising the rights under them in the conduct of its business is entitled to a deduction for their exhaustion under the Revenue Act of 1918. Failure by the taxpayer to claim such deduction in its original return does not constitute the exercise of an election or option and does not preclude the claiming of such deduction later.

Decision 148—In the appeal of Lafayette Page, a physician of Woodstock, Indiana, it was held that, as there was no assertion made that his residence was used for the purpose of carrying on a professional practice, he was not entitled to deduct from gross income, in his income tax return for 1920, an amount expended by him in 1920 for repairs to his residence, which were intended to prepare the house for his personal occupation.

Decision 149—An invested capital of \$539,814.85 was claimed, while the Board allowed only \$165,000 for the years 1917, 1918 and 1919, in the appeal of the Musical Instrument Sales Company of New York.

Decision 150—In the case of the North American Oil and Refining Company, a deficiency of \$20,182 for 1919 and 1920 was disapproved, an amended answer having been filed by the Commissioner admitting that the deficiency was improperly determined.

An Important Decision.

Decision 151—If properly pleaded, the Board will take cognizance of the fact that no one of the years 1917 to 1921 can be separated from the others and its tax independently computed, as a deficiency for one year will depend upon the correctness of items in other years, and, if credits for overpayments in earlier years are due, the taxpayer is entitled, if properly pleaded, to have them offset against any proper deficiency for another year, before being required to pay an additional amount. The Board states, "The computation of the profits tax does not and cannot stand alone for any one year, as such tax for each year is necessarily dependent upon the income and tax of the preceding year." In view of the above, the appeal of the Hickory Spinning Company is a very important one from a taxpayer's viewpoint. The Commissioner addressed a letter to the appellant under date of August 13, 1924, notifying it of a deficiency in income and profits tax for the years 1918 and 1919 of \$8,040 and an overassessment as to 1917 and 1920. The Commissioner, by counsel, contended that there had not been, since the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1924, a determination that a deficiency was due for 1917 and 1920. For the reasons above given, the Commissioner's plea was overruled.

Decision 152—The taxpayer, in the appeal of the Florida Grocery Company, Palatka, Fla., was held to have been a joint venture from Jan. 1, 1917, to May 28, 1917, and taxable as a corporation from and after May 28, 1917.

Decision 153—The failure of the Commissioner to follow a ruling published by the Internal Revenue Bureau does not constitute a ground for appeal to the Board where there has been no violation of statutes or regulations. A ruling had been made (T. B. M. 51, 1 C. B. 296) which specified that there should be no adjustments to invested capital for payment of taxes for prior years if less than \$5,000. The ruling was made in order to simplify administration.

Decision 154—The cost to the Wemple State Bank of a Burroughs "posting machine," used for five years, was held to be a capital expenditure and not deductible as an ordinary and necessary expense for 1919.

Decision 155—The issue in the appeal of F. H. Butts Estate was narrowed down to whether or not an item of \$602.36 had been paid twice to the taxpayer.

Decision 156—The revenue agent, in the case of Henry Birn, computed the net income by applying a ratio to gross sales. This method was disapproved by the Board and the deficiency determined by the Commissioner was likewise disapproved.

Decision 157—In stipulation by counsel, it was agreed that additional depreciation in the amount of \$3,912 should be allowed Koen Brothers, Inc., for the year 1919. This action was approved by the Board.

Comparative Analysis of Government Receipts and Expenditures on the Basis of Daily Treasury Statements of Jan. 20 and Jan. 27, 1925

RECEIPTS	Fiscal Year 1925 (Ordinary):	Fiscal Year 1925 (to Jan. 20):	Corresponding Period Fiscal Year 1924:	EXPENDITURES	Fiscal Year 1925 (Ordinary):	Fiscal Year 1925 (to Jan. 20):	Corresponding Period Fiscal Year 1924:
Customs	\$297,095,811.10	\$308,298,064.64	\$303,065,858.65	General expenditures	\$1,072,127,169.32	\$1,094,959,958.01	\$1,097,266,716.78
Internal revenue: Inc. and profits tax	801,968,735.35	809,165,322.07	848,684,107.03	Int. on public debt	462,606,307.67	465,110,946.97	492,230,303.74
Misc. internal rev.	501,682,914.58	515,306,260.13	594,684,195.20	Refunds of receipts: Customs	13,784,970.31	14,002,167.10	13,519,315.47
Miscellaneous receipts: Proceeds Govt.-owned securities—Foreign obligations—	3,604,001.14	3,806,051.14	5,495,164.48	Internal revenue... Postal deficiency... Panama Canal... Operations in special accounts: Railroads... War Finance Corp... Shipping Board... Alien prop'ty funds... Loans to railroads... Adjusted service certificate fund... Investment of trust funds: Govt. Life Insur... Civil Service Retirement... Dist. of Col. Teachers Retirement... Foreign Service Retirement... General R. R. Contingent...	68,561,989.28	71,302,224.91	67,039,528.47
Treasury Fund receipts (reappropriated for investment)	17,621,960.08	17,900,176.68	17,568,993.95	5,023,982.72	5,023,982.72	12,476,314.18	
Proceeds sale of surplus property.... Panama Canal tolls, &c.	11,515,571.64	11,530,756.61	27,195,140.89	5,361,159.26	5,361,159.26	4,826,853.43	
Receipts from miscellaneous sources credited direct to appropriations	16,382,016.95	16,924,360.98	21,190,064.42	99,909,617.08	99,827,480.15	.....
Other miscellaneous	98,595,678.42	104,125,335.92	132,613,573.94	.....	.....	.....
Total ordinary	\$1,079,441,584.21	\$2,018,599,342.25	\$2,132,097,821.25	Total ordinary	\$1,749,521,343.04	\$1,777,973,475.19	\$1,759,862,180.60
Excess of ordinary receipts over total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts	20,003,987.22	30,709,613.11	40,436,590.65
Public debt retirements chargeable against ordinary receipts:							
Sinking fund				\$118,374,000.00	\$118,374,000.00	\$190,824,900.00	
Purchases from foreign repayments				208,600.00	208,600.00	38,509,150.00	
Received from foreign Governments under debt settlements				90,050,000.00	90,050,000.00	91,858,200.00	
Received for estate taxes				47,550.00	47,550.00	6,923,750.00	
Purchases from franchise tax receipts (Fed. Res. and Fed. Intermediate credit banks)				152,200.00	152,200.00	3,634,550.00	
Forfeitures, gifts, &c.				183,903.95	183,903.95	48,500.00	
Total				\$209,916,253.95	\$209,916,253.95	\$331,799,050.00	
Total expenditures chargeable against ordinary receipts				\$1,959,437,596.99	\$1,987,889,729.14	\$2,091,661,230.60	

Foreign Securities in American Markets



FINANCIAL London is still absorbed in the problems of sterling parity and an open gold market, according to cables printed in The New York Times today. Sentiment is almost unanimous in favor of the changes (sometime soon) but diffi-

culties are foreseen, and there is an obvious disposition not to urge details on the authorities who will have to decide the matter. Much gratification is felt over the stability of the pound at its present level, especially as American remittances of gold to Australia have involved a special strain; there is, however, a feeling that the foundation may not yet be firm enough. There is support for the change in the Board of Trade's computation showing a favorable balance of £29,000,000 on total international account.

Paris is concerned over the possible effect on the exchange value of the franc of the serious deficit in the French grain harvest. Necessary imports are estimated at 14,000,000 quintals, representing at the present world price an outlay of about \$100,000,000. This outgo will be offset to the extent of about one-third by a sugar crop which obviates the need of such imports as were needed last year. Hungary is also bothered by the wheat problem, having overexported her own crop and being now compelled to buy of Australia at very high prices. Austria, which is entirely dependent on imported wheat, fears industrial troubles from the impossibility of raising wages to correspond to the price of wheat.

German Bonds

German Government 5s closed last week at approximately \$2,150 per million marks. They declined last week to a low of about \$1,650 per million marks, and closed in Berlin last Friday at \$1,825, while the New York market on that date ran up to \$1,900 per million marks. German pre-war and 1919 issues of the city bonds were again firm and buying for German account continued.

The reason for the weakness in German Government 5s, as reported from abroad, was the long position of the Parnot bankers who failed some time ago. Whether this is true cannot be ascertained, as there have been rumors in Berlin that a new plan for revaluation is under consideration. Only the original subscribers to the war loans will receive consideration, as well as German people who have been pauperized through the decline in the value of the German mark.

The sentiment for revaluation, notwithstanding the fact that the Nationalists practically control the German Cabinet, is very much mixed, but the next few weeks ought to show developments one way or the other.

The entire stock market in Germany was strong, with, however, only fractional changes all around.

Austria

The \$3,000,000 bonds of the "Rimamany" Works of Hungary were sold in this market last week to yield about 8 per cent. The stock of this corporation is selling at about \$2.25 in the New York market. The estimate as to intrinsic value, made by a prominent Wall Street house, owing to the hidden assets, is anywhere from \$8 to \$12 per share. The bonds were quickly oversubscribed, and it is said that these bonds will be listed on the New York Stock Exchange. They are listed on the New York Curb Market.

The City of Graz, Austria, has obtained a loan of \$2,500,000, paying 8 per cent. interest. The bonds will be offered at 98 per cent., yielding 8.17 per cent., on the investment. This loan was placed by C. B. Richard & Co. and John Nickerson & Co. The City of Graz is in the Province of Styria, the second largest city of Austria. All the public utilities owned by the City of Graz are mortgaged for this loan.

There are quite a few other deals pending at the present time, and further announcements of loans granted to Austrian enterprises are expected shortly.

The market on Austrian stocks in Vienna advanced slightly last week.

General Electric of Germany Loan

Offering was made by the National City Company last week of \$10,000,000 Allgemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft (German General Electric Company) twenty-year sinking fund 7 per cent. gold debentures, dated Jan. 15, 1925, payable Jan. 15, 1945, at 93% and accrued interest, to yield 7.70 per cent. Interest is payable Jan. 15 and July 15. Denominations are \$500 and \$1,000.

The company will pay into the sinking fund on or before June 1, 1930, \$360,150, and on or before each succeeding Dec. 1 and June 1 bonds at 105; any not re-

LISTED FOREIGN BOND SALES

Week Ended January 31, 1925

The par value of listed foreign bonds in the New York market for the week ended January 31, 1925, and for the years 1924 and 1923 to date, together with comparative figures for the same week in 1923, was as follows:

	N. Y. Stock Exchange	N. Y. Curb
Last Week	\$9,207,967	\$461,000
Previous Week	15,120,000	871,000
1925 to Date	58,537,467	3,363,000
Same Week in 1924	10,297,500	1,017,000
1924 to Date	38,880,000	4,518,000

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Last Week.	Previous Week.	Year to Date.	Same Week, 1924.
British cons. 2½%	58 @ 57½	57½@ 57½	58 @ 57½	57½@ 56½
British 5%	101½	101½@ 101½	101½@ 101½	100½@ 100½
British 4½%	97½@ 97½	97½@ 97½	97½@ 97	96½@ 96½
French rentes (in Paris)	48.45@48.40	48.55@48.40	49.80@48.40	54.25@53.90
French W. L. (in Paris)	58.75@58.65	59.30@58.90	61.00@58.65	71.30@69.85

deemed by the sinking fund or otherwise will be paid at maturity, Jan. 15, 1945, at 105. Debentures are redeemable at option of the company in whole but not in part, except for the sinking fund, on Jan. 15, 1930, or any semi-annual interest date thereafter at 105 on thirty days' notice.

Proceeds of the debenture issue will be used to reduce current liabilities and to increase working capital, and to some extent to install additional machinery. Except for the charge or lien in favor of the so-called "Dawes debentures," the capital amount of which has now been fixed at the equivalent of \$7,732,620, the only outstanding liens on any of the company's properties are small mortgages to the extent of only \$95,282.

The company's plants are employing directly or through various branches and subsidiaries more than 50,000 persons. Recently a cash dividend of 5 per cent. was declared on the common stock. At present quotations outstanding stocks of the company are valued at an aggregate of more than \$45,000,000. German marks have been translated into dollars at the parity of 23.8 cents.

Siemens Loan Here

Dillon, Read & Co.; Marshall Field; Glare, Ward & Co. of New York; the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh and the Central Trust Company of Chicago last week offered \$10,000,000 Siemens & Halske and Siemens Schuckertwerke Companies 7 per cent. bonds and notes, in equal divisions. Of this amount, \$5,000,000 were three-year 7 per cent. notes, priced at 99, to yield 7.40 per cent., and \$5,000,000 ten-year 7 per cent. bonds, priced at 96½, to yield 7.50 per cent. The group for whom these offerings were made represents one of the dominating factors in the German electrical industry. The two companies do a business of \$100,000,000 a year, operate twenty-six factories and employ 85,000 men. The proceeds of the issue are to be used for additional working capital, thus enabling the companies to take care of increased business now available.

The mortgage debt of the companies, exclusive of the Dawes plan industrial debentures, amounts to \$155,000. The preliminary balance sheet of the corporations shows total assets of about \$105,000,000, against liabilities of about \$48,500,000.

Securing the bonds and notes is a plan patterned after that whereby the Netherlands Government in 1920 advanced 140,000,000 guilders, or \$56,000,000, to German industry and safeguarded this credit by merchandise having a current market value at all times substantially in excess of the amount borrowed. The Siemens & Halske Schuckertwerke bonds and notes will thus be secured, according to the banks, by salable merchandise with a world market, including semi-finished electrical goods, brass, copper, aluminum, zinc, steel, &c., to the amount of 107 per cent. of the total loans. This merchandise has been transferred to the German Securities Trustee Company, which had supervision over the \$56,000,000 Dutch loan.

Lower Austrian Hydroelectric Bonds

The Metropolitan Trust Company of New York announced last week that interest on Lower Austrian Hydroelectric first 6½%, 1944, due yesterday, would be paid by them on presentation of the interim receipts. It was further stated that the bonds would be ready for delivery about Feb. 15.

Rima Steel Corporation Bonds

F. J. Lisman & Company last Thursday announced that the Rima Steel Corporation \$3,000,000 7 per cent. closed first mortgage thirty-year sinking fund gold bonds, recently purchased by them, had been sold out and the books closed. These bonds are redeemable by compulsory drawings at par every two months by means of a cumulative sinking fund of 1

year ago in attacking the bankers' agreement, recommending holders of Mexican gold 5s not to deposit their bonds under the agreement, might be behind this movement.

An excellent impression has been created by the energetic way General Calles is tackling the railway question. The dismissal of a large number of superfluous employees, the abolition of passes used by the employees for themselves and their large families, are all steps in the right direction and, according to figures mentioned, should result in a yearly saving of 24,000,000 pesos. If this can be carried through, the railways will be self-supporting and ready to be turned over to the owners, as provided for in the agreement.

The interest displayed in Mexican bonds is, according to the best opinion, principally based on the conviction that Mexico, for the first time in many years, has turned the corner politically and economically, and that conditions are bound to improve if the program of President Calles is carried out.

Argentine Offering Expected

It is expected in banking circles that the syndicate which has handled Argentine Government financing in the past will offer soon an issue of \$20,000,000 to provide for an equal amount of Argentine Treasury notes maturing on Feb. 25. This issue will in all probability be in the form of notes, possibly of one year duration. Some time ago the Government announced that it contemplated no long-term financing.

State of Santa Catarina Interest Payments

Owing to unsettled conditions in Southern Brazil, caused by the recent revolution, the State of Santa Catharina did not meet its interest payment due on Feb. 1 on an issue of bonds sold in the United States.

The securities, sold in June, 1922, by Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc., Cassatt & Co. and the Second Ward Securities Company of Milwaukee, were \$5,000,000 of external sinking fund 8 per cent. gold bonds. According to cabled messages from the Governor of Santa Catharina the State Government is endeavoring to make arrangements which will enable the Government to forward the necessary funds now due some time after the due date.

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OPEN MARKET—FOREIGN SECURITIES

The quotations below are averages of the prices submitted by the firms whose key numbers appear before each security. Quotations are as of the Friday before publication.

GOVERNMENT—BONDS

ARGENTINA:

Key.		Bid.Offered.		Key.		Bid.Offered.		Key.		Bid.Offered.	
1-10	Argentine Recession 4s, 1896-99 (stg.)..	73	74	1-3	Italian Govt. 5s, 1925 (Treas.) (per lire 1,000) ..	41 1/4	42 1/4	1-10	Sao Paulo 5s, 1957.....	62	63
1-10-26	Argentine 4s, 1897-1900 (unification) (sterling) ..	69 1/2	70 1/2	1-3-18-26	Italian Consolidated War Loans 5s, 1918 (lire) ..	40 1/2	41 1/2	10	Sao Paulo 5s, 1945.....	76	78
1	Argentine 5s, 45 (large, unlisted) (Arg. pesos, sterling) ..	82 1/2	83 1/2	1	Kingdom of Italy 6 1/2s (Ser. A, 1920) ..	99 1/2	100 1/2	1-23	Sao Paulo 6s, 1943 (U. S. \$) ..	79 1/2	80
1	Argentine 5s, 45 (listed numbers) (Arg. pesos, sterling) ..	82 1/2	85	1	1925 (U. S. \$) ..	99 1/2	100 1/2	1	Sao Paulo 8s, 1936 (U. S. \$) ..	102 1/2	103
1-8	Argentine 5s, 45 (small, unlisted) (Arg. pesos, sterling) ..	83 1/2	84	1	Japanese Govt. 4s, 1931 (large pieces, 1905) (U. S. \$ and sterling) ..	82 1/2	83	23-26	Sao Paulo 8s (Dutch florins), 1936 ..	392	396
				1	Japanese Govt. 4s, 1931 (small pieces, 1905) (U. S. \$ and sterling) ..	79 1/2	80 1/2		Sao Paulo 8s (guilders), 1936 ..	390	390
				1	Japanese Govt. 5s, 1907 (stg. and Fr. fcs.) ..	73 1/2	75 1/2				

AUSTRIA:

3	Austrian 6s, 50-year (per kr. 1,000,000) ..	8	10
3	Austrian 6% Treas., 6-yr. (kr. 1,000,000) ..	20	26

BELGIUM:

1	Belgian Govt. Restoration 5s, 1919 (Belgian francs) ..	36	38
1-4	Belgian Govt. Prem. 5s, 1920 (Belgian francs) ..	43	45

BOLIVIA:

1	Bolivian 6s, 1940 (g. l. of 1917) (U. S. \$) ..	76	78
		23	

BRAZIL:

1-3-4-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1889 (sterling) ..	42 1/2	43
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (pounds) ..	43 1/2	44
10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, 1910 (francs) ..	17	20
1-3-10	Brazilian Govt. Recds. 4s, 1900 (stg.) ..	42 1/2	43 1/2
1-10	Brazilian Govt. 4s, Loan of 1911 (francs) ..	17	20
10	Brazilian Govt. 1911 (pounds) ..	40	41
1-10	Brazilian Govt. 4 1/2s, 1883 (pounds) ..	48	49
1-10	Brazilian Govt. 4 1/2s, 1883 (pounds) ..	47	48
1-10	Brazilian Govt. 5s, 1885 (pounds) ..	14 1/2	15 1/2
1-10	Brazilian Govt. 5s, 1913 (pounds) ..	53 1/2	54
10	Brazilian Govt. 5s, 1903 (pounds) ..	67	68
10	Brazilian Govt. 5s, 1908-09 (francs) ..	12	15
1	Brazilian Govt. 7 1/2s, Coffee Loan of 1922 (sterling) ..	105	106
1	Brazilian Govt. 8s, 1921 (U. S. \$) ..	96 1/2	97

CHILE:

1	Chilean 5s, 1911, 1st series (sterling) ..	78	81
1	Chilean 5s, 1911, 2d series (sterling) ..	81	83
1	Chilean 7s, 1942 (Amer. issue of 1922) (U. S. \$) ..	100 1/2	101
1	Chilean 8s, June 30 and Dec. 31 (Chilean pesos) ..	104	108
1-26	Chilean 8s, May 31-Sept. 30 (Chilean pesos) ..	100	106

CHINA:

1	Chinese Govt. 4s, 1895 (Franco-Russo) ..	75	82
1	Chinese Govt. 5s, 1900 (Reorganization) (yen and sterling) ..	60	65
1	Chinese Govt. Hu-Kuang Ry. 5s, 1951 (sterling) ..	43	44

COLOMBIA:

1	Colombian Govt. 6s (external, 1913-47) (sterling) ..	74	76
26	Colombian Govt. 6s, 1911 ..	73	W.O.

COSTA RICA:

1	Rep. of Costa Rica 5s, 5 1/2s (sterling and U. S. \$) ..	62 1/2	64
26	Rep. of Costa Rica 5s, 1911 ..	62 1/2	63 1/2

CUBA:

1	Cuban Govt. 5s, 1905 (internal loan) (Cuban and U. S. \$) ..	92 1/2	93 1/2
1-23	Cuban Govt. 5s (Trs. loan of 1918), 1931 (U. S. \$) ..	93 1/2	94 1/2
1	Cuban Govt. 5s (external loan of 1923) (U. S. \$) ..	97 1/2	98

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

3	Czechoslovakia Prm. 4 1/2s (per kr. 1,000) ..	23 1/2	26 1/2
3	Czechoslovakia Loan 6% (per kr. 1,000) ..	23	26

FINLAND:

3	Finland 5 1/2s (internal) (per finmarks 1,000) ..	17	20
		20	

FRANCE:

1-3-4	French Govt. 4s, 1917 (per fcs. 1,000) ..	27	27 1/2
1	French Govt. 4s, 1918 (per fcs. 1,000) ..	24 1/2	27 1/2
1-3	French Govt. 5s (Vichy) (per fcs. 1,000) ..	32	33
1-3-4-26	French 5s, 1920 (per fcs. 1,000) ..	38	39
1-3	French 5 1/2s, 1917 (U. S. \$) ..	84	88
1-3	French 6s, 1920 (per fcs. 1,000) ..	37 1/2	38 1/2
1	French Govt. 7 1/2s, 1941 (U. S. \$) ..	100	100 1/2

GREAT BRITAIN:

1	British Govt. Funding 4s, 1960-90 (stg.) ..	85 1/2	87 1/2
1	British Govt. Victory 4s (sterling) ..	88 1/2	90 1/2
1	British Govt. 5s, 1929 (internal) (stg.) ..	102	104
1	British Govt. 5s, 1927 (internal) (stg.) ..	100	102
1	British Govt. 5s, 1929-47 (internal loan) (sterling) ..	96 1/2	98 1/2
1	British Govt. 5 1/2s, 1925 (internal) (stg.) ..	94 1/2	96 1/2
1	United Kingdom 5 1/2s, 1937 (U. S. \$) ..	106 1/2	106 1/2

GREECE:

1-26	Greek Govt. 5s, 1914-64 ..	114 1/2	119
		119	

GERMANY:

3-4-18	German Govt. W. L. 5s (per mks. 1,000,000) ..	1850	1950
3-4-18	German Govt. 4% and 5%, 1922 (per mks. 1,000,000) ..	26	30
18	German Govt. 8% to 15%, 1923 ..	3/4	1 1/4

3	Prussian Cor. 1 3/4s (per mks. 1,000) ..	2 1/4	3 1/4
		3 1/4	

1	Pynchon & Co., 111 Broadway, N. Y. C. Phone Rector 0970. See Page 199.		
2	E. W. French & Co., 210 North American Bldg., Phila., Pa. Phone Walnut 6844.		
3	C. B. Richard & Co., 29 Broadway, N. Y. C. Phone Whitehall 0500. See Page 194.		</td

News of Domestic Securities



HE outstanding feature of the market during the past week was the continued upward movement in practically all the oil shares. Among the outstanding issues which moved up from 2 to 5 points or more were the Standard Oils, Marland, Phillips, Shell Union, General Petroleum and others. The incentive upward movement was figures by the United States Geological Survey showing a further drop of surplus stocks of crude oil in December and advices from the Wortham field district telling of the rapid fall in production there.

Pan-American was one of the leaders of the oil shares on account of the rumors which have been current regarding favorable developments in connection with the company's affairs. Earnings of the company showed improvement over last year because of the higher prices for fuel oil, of which the company is a large seller. It markets a huge quantity of gasoline and has every prospect of selling it in a rising market. Shell Union duplicated its year's high, and buying of this stock has been large both for foreign and domestic accounts. It is pointed out in oil circles that the earnings for 1924 will be the largest in the history of the company, with about \$2.50 a share on 10,000,000 common shares, which will be after deducting more than \$26,000,000 for depreciation and depletion. It is rumored that the present dividend of \$1 will be increased in the near future. It is predicted that the National Supply Company will benefit to a great extent from the increased drilling activities which higher crude oil prices will induce. This company is one of the largest manufacturers of oil field equipment, and with an increase in field activity its business will expand.

Crude Oil Production

The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross crude oil production in the United States for the week ended Jan. 24 was 2,003,200 barrels, as compared with 2,023,650 barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 20,450 barrels. The daily average production east of California was 1,404,300 barrels, as compared with 1,420,450 barrels, a decrease of 16,150 barrels. The following are estimates of daily average gross production for the weeks ended Jan. 24, Jan. 17, 1925, and Jan. 26, 1924:

DAILY AVERAGE PRODUCTION.

(Figures in barrels.)

	1925	1924	
	Jan. 24.	Jan. 17.	Jan. 26.
Oklahoma	481,000	473,500	382,650
Kansas	81,950	81,850	71,450
North Texas	92,500	91,950	62,800
East Cent. Texas	230,250	234,150	130,700
West Cent. Texas	34,050	33,700	51,550
North Louisiana	49,850	49,350	53,200
Arkansas	104,700	104,550	113,650
Gulf Coast and Southwest Texas	124,100	129,000	87,250
Eastern	160,000	101,000	107,000
Wyo., Mont. and Col.	85,300	81,400	143,100
California	598,900	603,200	691,750
Total	2,003,200	2,023,650	1,894,900

California production was 598,900 barrels, as compared with 603,200 barrels, a decrease of 4,300 barrels; Santa Fe Springs is reported at 46,000 barrels, against 48,000 barrels; Long Beach 119,000 barrels, against 118,500 barrels; Huntington Beach, 41,000 barrels, no change; Torrance, 41,000 barrels, against 42,000 barrels; Dominguez, 59,000 barrels, against 60,000 barrels, and Rosecrans 8,900 barrels, against 8,700 barrels.

Barnsdall Corporation

It is generally felt in financial circles that the Barnsdall Corporation is being greatly benefited by the new process developed by the company. The process is concerned with the recovery of alcohol from petroleum residue. The recovery will be of most value to makers of varnishes and finishes. Besides this new process the company also markets "Be Bright," a cleansing and polishing product which is meeting with excellent results wherever marketed.

RAILS

Activity in railroad shares at the opening of the week centred around Missouri-Kansas-Texas issues, the preferred "A" reaching new high levels. The activity in these issues was attributed to the excellent earnings and to expected dividend actions. The preferred is now paying at the rate of \$5 annually, but it is felt in financial circles that the stock might possibly be put on a \$7 annual basis at the next meeting of the company in June. Should the stock be put on a \$7 basis, to which it is entitled, there would then be nothing in the way of common dividends. There was a rather large accumulation of New York Central stock reported during the week and it was

intimated that those who have liquidated their holdings in Steel had transferred the proceeds into New York Central, believing that this road would lead the market in its next upward movement. It was expected by many that the board of the Wabash would institute dividends on the "A" stock at its meeting held last week. When this expectation failed to materialize, it was pointed out that the board would probably be in a more favorable frame of mind at its meeting in April. The strength in Wabash "A" stock was, in part, due to the announcement that last year's earnings had exceeded those of the previous year. It has been expected that the earnings for 1924 would be less than those for 1923, and the size of the 1924 earnings came as rather a surprise.

The close of the week saw rail shares duplicating the activity in the oil share group. "Katy" issues moved upward in response to consolidation factors, and in this advance St. Louis-San Francisco shares also showed activity. The rise in Southern Railway was attributed to the discounting of higher dividends which, it is expected, will be paid this year.

Nickel Plate Merger

The committee to carry out the plan for unified operation of the five Van Sweringen railroads, Nickel Plate, Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, Pére Marquette and Hocking Valley, met at Cleveland last week to complete details preliminary to the voting of stockholders' shares in March and April.

After the meeting the committee announced it had found sufficient stock deposited to make the plan operative as to all companies. It ordered that notice of operation be filed with the depository, J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York.

The committee approved forms of leasing each railroad, which had been prepared by counsel. It approved submission of the leases to the lessor companies.

Counsel for the committee reported favorable action by the directors of the Erie, Hocking Valley, Chesapeake & Ohio and Nickel Plate and said stockholders' meetings of these companies to approve the leases would be held respectively March 25, 28 and 30 and April 2. The new company for unification, according to the proposal of the Van Sweringens, has been incorporated under the laws of Ohio as "The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company."

The declaration by the Nickel Plate Committee that the unification plan was in operation confirmed general opinion in the financial district that the Van Sweringen interests controlled more than enough stock of the Erie, Pére Marquette, Nickel Plate, Hocking Valley and Chesapeake & Ohio. The announcement was just another formal statement in completing unification.

The next important development on the \$1,500,000,000 merger will come when the meetings of the stockholders are held. While some objections may develop at these meetings, the Van Sweringens now have demonstrated they have enough stock to put through the undertaking.

After the stockholders have accepted the leases the unification will have to be presented formally to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Opponents of the Cleveland brothers are focusing their attention on this part of the undertakings. Many minority stockholders are preparing to appear before the Commission. It has been stated that the short line railroads would try desperately to defeat the plan unless provision is made for their interests.

In all the months of discussion of the plan it never has been presented formally to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Representatives of the Van Sweringens have informed the Commission informally of its terms.

Rail Orders Heavy

New rail and equipment orders for the railroads continue heavy. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway has ordered 35,000 tons of rails from the Illinois and the Indiana Steel companies. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has purchased 20,000 tons of rails.

The St. Louis-San Francisco is inquiring for thirty new locomotives. This order will represent more than \$1,500,000 and will be among the largest locomotive orders of the year.

Katy-Southern Merger

Referring to rumors that there would be a change in the control of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company it developed, upon inquiries at the office of Speyer & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co., who were active in the reorganization of the Katy, that these bankers and others have known for some time that Kansas City Southern and banking interests affiliated with that company had acquired an interest in the stock of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Company.

It was pointed out that the mileage of the Kansas City Southern was about 843 miles and that of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas about 3,200 miles. It is understood that the bankers who financed the reorganization of the Katy not only have retained their holdings in the bonds and

shares of that company, but have increased them since then and they have no interest in the Kansas City Southern or Missouri Pacific securities. When questioned, these bankers would not deny that they have been considering possible combinations of railroads, but stated that their only interest is in the Missouri-Kansas-Texas property.

INDUSTRIALS

One of the outstanding features in the industrial share group was the break in Woolworth shares. Liquidation in this issue was induced by annual figures which, apparently, did not meet the expectations of certain operators. Among the specialties which were largely dealt in were Nash Motors and Commercial Solvents. The former almost reached its high mark, while the "A" and "B" shares of the latter company moved into new high territory. American Can did not take long in overcoming the dividend deduction. The volume of trading was large and was helped by the recurring rumor that a split-up of the shares was not far distant. The rise during the past few days has, without doubt, been due to a short interest and to the desire to offset the effect of the "ex dividend."

United States Steel Report

The directors of the United States Steel Corporation declared only the usual extra dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock last week. As was the case in the September quarter, the company again failed to earn the full extra dividend and surplus had to be drawn upon to meet this payment. The earnings statement for December, however, was slightly better than expected. Most estimates circulated in the financial district called for net earnings of between \$28,000,000 and \$29,000,000. The actual net was \$30,702,000, or about one and three-quarter millions more than the highest estimate, and compares with net earnings of \$30,718,000 for the September quarter. Operations at the mills was on a much larger scale in the closing quarter of the year than in the previous three months period, but, despite the larger operations, the corporation received a lower average price for all steel shipped, due to the declining tendency of steel prices at the time. This was generally believed to account for the relatively small earnings in the face of increased production. For the current quarter a much better showing is expected, provided there is no adverse change in steel trade conditions over the next two months.

Kresge Dividend

Directors of the S. S. Kresge Company declared a 50 per cent. stock dividend last week on its common stock, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 16. At the same time the regular quarterly cash dividends of \$2 a share on the common stock and \$1.75 on the preferred stock were declared, both payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 19. Inasmuch as the regular cash dividend is payable on the increased common stock which shareholders will receive in the form of the stock dividend, the payment on the common shares is equivalent to \$3 a share a year now paid on the present outstanding stock.

The annual statement of earnings shows sales of \$90,096,248 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, a record, comparing with \$81,096,248 in 1923. After all expenses and reserves for taxes, the net earnings were \$10,114,163, against \$9,493,988. The net for 1924 after preferred dividends was equal to \$40.66 a share earned on the \$24,527,933 common stock outstanding, against \$38.14 in 1923. After both dividends, the company reported surplus of \$8,012,450 for 1924, and profit and loss surplus of \$1,161,180. The profit and loss surplus at the close of 1923, after \$6,121,233 stock dividend, was \$11,-

The general balance sheet put net current assets at \$12,614,163, against net current liabilities of \$1,868,058. The assets included \$4,512,928 cash and \$1,502,350 Government securities.

Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company

The quarterly dividend due to be paid on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation was passed at a meeting of the Board of Directors last week. The dividend, which would have amounted to \$1 a share, has been paid regularly since 1919. Last year the company distributed a 40 per cent. stock dividend, and the regular \$1 dividend also was paid on the larger amount of stock. Last year's earnings, however, fell short of the \$4 dividend. This accounts for the passing of the dividend this time.

For 1924 the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation reported gross earnings of \$6,062,975, against \$8,572,605 in 1923. After expenses, charges and reserves for depreciation and depletion, the company reported a deficit of \$418,376. There was a surplus of \$750,793 after similar deductions in 1923.

National Enameling and Stamping Co.

A fight for control of the National Enameling and Stamping Company is be-

lieved to be brewing, and may be brought to a head at the annual meeting of the company on March 10 if the charges brought by a group of stockholders are not met in the meantime. A group of large stockholders, who are believed to be in the majority, have sent a letter to the management outlining their grievances. The details of the letter were not made public, but according to reliable information it deals chiefly with the losses borne by the company since it entered the steel and coke business. Prominent local bankers charge that the company has \$15,000,000 tied up in the steel business, which is netting a large loss and which is eating into the profits of the enameling branch of the business. If certain steps are not taken by the management to correct this situation proxies will be solicited by the independent stockholders to be voted at the annual meeting.

Public Utilities

Trading in the utility field at the opening of the week was fairly brisk and assumed moderate proportions. During the middle of the week there was a distinct weakening, which developed at the close, however, into an upward movement.

American Power and Light, which recently touched 69, dropped to around 34 before starting upward again. Electric Investors Incorporated showed strength and activity throughout the week and improved its position considerably. At the meeting of the Northern Ohio Electric Corporation's shareholders last week, it was announced that more than \$5 per cent. of the stock had been deposited under the proposed plan, which was more than adequate to insure the passage of the plan to form a new company called the Northern Ohio Power Company.

Utilities Power and Light

An initial quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the 150,000 new shares of Class A stock outstanding was declared yesterday by the Utilities Power and Light Corporation. The company controls the Indiana Power Company of Vincennes, Ind., Interstate Power Company of Lancaster, Wis., Consumers' Power Company, operating in Indiana, and the Eastern New Jersey Power Company. The dividend, payable April 1, 1925, to stock of record March 15, places the stock on an annual dividend basis of \$2.

The entire issue of this stock was offered last month by a syndicate headed by Pynchon & Co. and including West & Co., W. S. Hammons & Co. and John Nickerson & Co.

MOTORS

The opening of the week saw quite a good deal of heaviness among the motor shares and it was intimated a good deal of competition was still in store for the various companies in the industry. The rise in Mack Truck was an unexpected development in so far as extent was concerned; still it was pointed out by many that there had been a limitless field opened up to the company by the growing demand from railroads for gasoline driven cars. Furthermore, a large and ever increasing source of revenue was indicated for the company from its motor bus business. It was rumored in financial circles that General Motors was expecting to acquire control of the Mack Company. These rumors were, however, officially denied, but the fact that General Motors remained more or less stationary in the face of the advance of Mack shares seemed to indicate, according to some observers, that it was being held at that price in order that a two for one basis might more quickly be established between the stocks of these two companies.

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OPEN MARKET—DOMESTIC SECURITIES

PUBLIC UTILITY—BONDS

Key	
	Adirondack Elec. Power Corp. 1st Is., 1962.
	Adirondack Power & Light Co. 1st Is., 1950.
	Adirondack Power & Light Co. deb., 5a, 1930.
	Alabama Power Co. 1st 5a, 1946..
	Alabama Power Co. 1st & ref. 5a, 1951.
	Alabama Power Co. 1st & ref. 5a, 1951.
	Alabama Traction, L. & P. 1st Is., 1962.
	American Gas & Electric Co. deb. 6s, 2014.
	American Power & Light Co. deb. 6s, 2016.
	Appalachian Power Co. 1st Is., 1941.
	Appalachian Power Co. secured 7s, 1936.
	Appalachian Power Co. 6s, 2024..
	Arkansas Light & Power Co. 1st Is., 1945.
	Augusta, Aiken Ry. & Elec. 5s, 1935.
	Birmingham L. H. & P. 1st ref. 5s, 1946.
	Birmingham R. P. & L. gen. & ref. 4s, 1935.
	Bols Gas Lt. & Coke 1st s. f. 5s, 1941.
	Buffalo General Electric 1st & ref. 5s, 1939.
	Buffalo Gas & Electric 1st Is., 1935.
	Buffalo Railway Co. com. 1st 5s, 1931.
	Buffalo Traction Co. 1st 5s, 1948..
	Burlington Gas & Light 1st 5s, 1955.
	Burlington Ry. & Light 1st Is., 1932..
	Butte Electric & Power Co. 1st Is., 1951.
	Canton Electric Co. 1st & ref. 5s, 1937.
	Carolina Power & Light Co. 1st 5s, 1938.
	Carolina Power & Light 1st ref. 6s, 1953.
	Catawba Power Co. 1st 5s, 1933..
	Cedars Rapids Mfg. & Power 1st 5s, 1953.
	Central Georgia Power Co. 1st 5s, 1938.
	Central Georgia Power Co. 1st & ref. 6s, 1947.
	Central N. Y. Gas & Electric 1st 5s, 1941.
	Central Power & Light Co. 1st 6s, 1946.
	Central Power & Light 1st & ref. 6s, 1952.
	Citizens' Gas of Indianapolis 1st ref. 5s, 1942.
	Cities Service deb. B.
	Cities Service deb. C.
	Cities Service deb. D.
	Cities Service deb. E.
	Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co. 1st Is., 1935..
	Cleveland Elec. Illum. Co. s. f. deb. 7s, 1941.
	Cleveland Ry. Co. 1st 5s, 1931..
	Columbia Gas & Electric Co. deb. 5s, 1927.
	Columbus Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st 5s, 1936..
	Columbus Del. & M. Elec. 1st & ref. 5s, 1937.
	Columbus Ry. 1st cons. 4s, 1939..
	Columbus Ry. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1940..
	Columbus Ry. P. & L. 1st deb. 6s, 1941..
	Columbus St. Ry. Co. 1st 5s, 1932..
	Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st coll. s. f. 5s, 1943.
	Commonwealth Edison Co. 1st coll. 5s, 1953.
	Consolidated Cities Lt., P. & T. Is., 1952.
	Consolidated Gas & El. L. & P. gen. 6s, 1933.
	Consumers Elec. L. & P. (N. O.) 1st 5s, 1936..
	Continental Gas & Elec. 1st coll. s. f. 5s, 1927.
	Continental Gas & Elec. 1st 6s, 1941..
	Continental Gas & Elec. Ser. A, 1954..
	Continental Gas & Elec. Co. sec. 6s, 1964..
	Dallas Pow. & Lt. 1st Is., 1849..
	Diamondback 1st Is., 1941..
	Dayton Ltg. Co. 1st & ref. 5s, 1937..
	Denver G. & E. 1st & ref. 5s, 1951..
	Denver G. & E. 1st 5s, 1949..
	Des Moines City Ry. gen. & ref. 5s, 1936..
	Dubuque Elec. Co. 1st 6s, 1942..
	Duluth St. Ry. Co. 1st Is., 1930..
	Eastern New Jersey Pow. 1st Is., 1949..
	Economy Light & Power Co. 1st s. f. 5s, 1956..
	Electric Dev. Co. 5s, 1933..
	Empire Refining 6s, 1927..
	Emp. G. & E. and Empire Cos. 1st Is., 1941..
	Emp. G. & E. 1st & ref. 5s, 1926..
	Elmira W. Lt. & P. 1st 5s, 1956..
	Ft. Dodge, D. M. & So. R. R. 1st Is., 1938..
	Ft. Worth Power & Light 5s, 1931..
	Georgia Ry. & Elec. 5s, 1949..
	Ga.-At.-T. 1st Is., 1934..
	Ga. Lt. Power & Ry. Co. 1st Is., 1941..
	Ga. Ry. & Elec. ref. conv. 5s, 1949..
	Ga. Ry. & Power lat & ref. 5s, 1954..
	Ga. Ry. & Power gen. 6s, 1947..
	Ga. Ry. & Power gen. 7s, 1941..
	Galv.-Hous. Elec. Ry. 5s, 1954..
	General Gas & Elec. conv. 5s, 1932..
	General Gas & Elec. income 7s, 1931..
	General Gas & Elec. a sinking fund 7s, 1953..
	General Gas & Elec. secured 6s, 1929..
	Gopher Gas 1st Is., 1929..
	Great West. Power of Cal. 1st & ref. 6s, 1949..
	Great Western Power of Cal. 5s, 1946..
	Home Tel. & Tel., Los Angeles 5s, 1945..
	Howard Elec. 1st 5s, 1939..
	Houston Lt. & Pow. 1st s. f. 5s, 1931..
	Hydraulic Pow. (Nia. Falls) 1st & ref. 5s, 1950..
	Hydraulic Pow. (Nia. Falls) ref. & imp. 5s, 1951..
	Idaho Power Co. 1st 5s, 1947..
	Illinoia Power & Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, 1953..
	Indiana Gen. Serv. Co. 1st 5s, 1948..
	Indiana River 7s, 1941..
	Indiana Ry. 5s, 1930..
	Indianapolis Gas 5s, 1932..
	Indianapolis & Northern Trac. 5s, 1932..
	International Ry. Co. ref. & imp. 5s, 1962..
	Jackson Public Service, Ts., 1934..
	Jersey Central Power & Light 6s, 1948..
	Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson 1st 4s, 1949..
	Jersey City, Hoboken & Paterson 4s, 1949..
	Kansas City Ry. 1st 5s, 1944..
	Kansas City Ry. 6% notes, 1919..
	Kansas City Ry. 2d 6s, 1944..
	Kansas City Ry. 7% notes, 1921..
	Kansas Elec. Power 1st 6s, 1943..
	Kansas Elec. Power & Elec. Co. deb. 6s, 1937..
	Kentucky Trac. & Term. 5s, 1951..
	Knoxville Ry. & Lt. Co. 5s, 1946..
	Lehigh Power Sec. Corp. sec. 6% notes, 1927..
	Long Island Light 1st Is., 1936..
	Long Island Light 1st ref. 6s, 1948..
	Los Angeles Gas & Elec. 5/8s, 1943..
	Luzerne Co. Gas & Elec. 6s, 1954..
	Madison River Power 1st 5s, 1935..
	Memphis Power & Light 5s, 1st & ref. A, 1948..
	Memphis St. Ry. cons. 5s, 1945..
	Metropolitan Elec. of Reading 5s, 1939..
	Michigan Elec. Ry. 1st & ref. 5s, 1948..
	Michigan Light & Power 6s, 1940..
	Michigan St. Power Co. 1st Is., 1941..
	Milw. Elec. Ry. & Lt. Co. 1st & ref. 6s, 1953..
	Minn. St. Ry. & St. Paul City Ry. 5s, 1928..
	Miss. River Power Co. deb. 7s, 1935..
	Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s, 1951..
	Montreal Public Service 5s, 1942..
	Nash. Ry. & Light Co. 5s, 1958..
	Nash. Ry. & Light Co. 1st 5s, 1953..
	Nassau Light & Power Co. 1st 5s, 1927..
	Nassau & Suffolk 1st 5s, 1945..
	National Power & Light Co. Inc. 7s, 1972..

PUBLIC UTILITY—BONDS—Continued

	Bid.
Nebraska Power Co. Series A deb. 6s, 2022	89
Nov.-Cal. Elec. 1st 6s, 1946	97
New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st 5s, 1948	88
New England Power Co. 1st s. f. 5s, 1951	100
New Jersey P. & L. 1st 5s, 1936	92
New Orleans Public Service 6s, 1949	84
New Orleans Public Service gen. 4½s, 1935	84
N. Y. & West. Lt. gen. 4s, 2004	103
N. Y. & West. Lt. gen. 5s, 1954	103
Niagara Falls Power Co. 1st 6s, 1932	105
Niagara Falls Power Co. 1st cons. 6s, 1950	105
Niagara, L. & O. Power Co. ref. 6s, 1958	104
North American Lt. & Power 7s, 1954	98
North Carolina Public Ser. 1st & ref. 5s, 1934	89
North Carolina Public Ser. 1st & ref. 6s, 1934	91
North Carolina Public Ser. 1st & ref. 6½s, 1944	96
Nor. Electric Co., Ltd. 1st 5s, 1938	99
Nor. Electric Co. & Gas, Inc. 1st 6s, 1952	99
New Jersey Street Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	76
North, Ohio Trac. & Light Co. 5s, 1956	78
North, Ohio Trac. & Light Co. 6s, 1926	98
Ohio Power Co. 1st ref. s. f. 5s, 1951	106
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co. 7½s, 1941	105
, C. B. St. Ry. Co. 5s, 1928	83
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st & ref. 5½s, 1952	97
Pacific Gas & Electric 1s. f. 5s, 1942	103
Parr Shoals Power Co. 1st 5s, 1952	99
Penn. Public Service Corp. 6s, 1947	93
Pra. Power & Light Co. 1st 7s, 1951	103
Pra. Water & Power Co. 5s, 1940	108
Pra. Water & Power Co. 1st 5½s, 1953	99
Portland G. & C. Co. 1st 5s, 1940	96
Portland Edison 6s, 1949	100
Portland Light, H. & P. Co. 1st 5s, 1946	94
Portuguese Public Service Co. of N. J. 6s	98
Portug. Sound El. Ry. 1st 5s, 1932	88
Queensboro G. & E. gen. 5s, 1952	96
Queensboro G. & E. ref. 6s, 1953	101
Quo. G. & E. Corp. gen. 7s, 1946	100
Quo. G. & E. Corp. 5½s, 1948	102
Quockford (III.) Elec. Co. 1st & ref. 5s, 1939	98
Salmon River Power Co. 1st 5s, 1952	98
Schenectady Ry. Co. 1st 5s, 1946	56
Scranton Elec. Co. 1st & ref. 6s, 1937	99
Scranton Rwy. 5s, 1947	82
Scranton & Wilkes-Barre Trac. Corp. 5s, 1951	75
Seattle Electric Co. 1st 5s, 1930	99
Seattle Electric Co. 5s, 1929	99
Seattle-Everett Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1939	90
Seattle Lighting Co. 5s, 1949	85
Seaway & Potowmack & Power 5½s, 1954	101
Shawinigan Water & Power 5½s, 1950	101
Shawinigan Water & Power 6s, 1950	104
Sherman San Francisco 1st 5s, 1949	90%
Sho. Cal. Ed. gen. & ref. 6s, 1944	103
Sho. Cal. Tel. & Tel. 1947	95
Sho. Cal. Ed. gen. 5s, 1939	99
South Carolina G. & E. Co. 6s, 1932	83
South Carolina G. & E. Co. 6s, 1942	88
South Cities Utilities Co. 8s, 1931	98
South Pub. Utilities Co. 1st ref. 5s, 1943	97%
South W. Utilities Co. s. f. 8s, 1936	97
South W. Pow. Co. 1st 5s, 1938	92
South W. Pow. Co. 1st 5s, 1942	88
Standard Gas & E. Co. 6s, 1935	96
State of Indiana Edison 6½s, 1933	104
Vacuuse Lighting Co. 1st & ref. 5½s, 1954	100%
Vermont Power Co. 1st 5s, 1962	90
Texas Power & Lt. Co. 1st 5s, 1937	97
Texas Elec. Ry. 6s, 1942	86
Tidewater Power 7s, 1937	98
Tid- City Ry. & Lt. 1st & ref. 5s, 1930	96
Wilson States Gas & Elec. 4½s, 1926	97
Wilson States Gas & Elec. 5s, 1953	84
Wilson Utilities Co. 1st 5s, 1944	99
Wm. Lt. & Rys. Co. 1st 5s, 1932	94
Wm. Lt. & Rys. Co. 1st con. 6s, 1932	94
Wm. Lt. & Rys. Co. 6s, 1936	100%
United States Public Service Co. 1st 6s, 1927	101
Union Traction of Indiana 6s, 1932	28
Zahn Power & Lt. deb. 6s, 2022	88%
Virginia Power Co. 5s, 1942	93
Asian, Coast Util. 1st 6s, 1941	89%
Astoria Light & Power 5s, 1950	89%
At. Va. Lt. & Pow. Co. 1st 6s, 1929	95
At. Va. Util. Co. 6s, 1935	91
At. Va. Util. Co. 6s, 1935	92%
Al. River Pow. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	88
Al.kin River Pow. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	96%
	RAILROAD—BONDS
	Bid.Of
Iron, Canton & Youngstown 6s, 1930	96%
Lehigh & Western 4s, 1968	83
Atlantic & Birmingham 5s, 1934	40
Atlantic & Danv. Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	77
Atlantic & Ry. Ry. 2d 4s, 1948	63
Atlantic & Yadkin 4s, 1949	101%
Atlanta Terminal 6s, 1947	98%
At. & S. N. W. 5s, 1941	95
Baldford Belt Ry. 1st 5s, 1938	95
Beth Creek R. R. 4s, 1936	92
Berm. Term. Co. 1st 4s, 1957	82
Boston & N Y A. L. R. R. 1st 4s, 1935	66%
Biffalo & Susq. 1st 4s, 1963	80%
Birlington, Cedar R. & North. Ry. 1st 5s, 1934	99%
Blte. Anaconda & Pac. 5s, 1944	92
Carolina Central 4s, 1949	81
Cattawissa R. R. 1st 4s, 1948	87
C. Ark. & M. S. J. & J. 1940	86%
C. Ark. & M. S. J. & J. 1940	74%
C. Ark. Branch Union Pac. 4s, 1918	74%
C. Ark. Gas. & Elec. Dist. 1st 4s, 1967	74%
C. New Eng. Ry. 1st 4s, 1961	64%
Central Pacific Ry. European 4s, 1946	72%
Central R. R. & Banking Co. coll. 5s, 1937	94%
Central Vermont 1st ref. 5s, 1930	91%
Chattanooga Station Co. 1st 4s, 1957	81
C. & Ohio Northern Ry. 5s, 1945	98
C. & Erie R. R. 1st 5s, 1962	99%
C. & Ind. & L. 4s, 1947	82
C. & Ind. & L. gen. 5s, M. & N. 1966	87
C. & M. St. Paul Ry. European 4s, 1925	67
C. & M. & No. River R. 1st 5s, J. & J. 1926	96%
C. & Terre Haute & S. E. 5s, 1960	59
C. & Terre Haute & S. E. 5s, 1960	99
C. & Ind. & West. 5s, 1965	75
C. & St. L. Springfield & Col. 1st 4s, 40	88%
C. & St. L. Springfield & Col. 1st 4s, 40	78%
C. & St. L. Springfield & Col. 1st 4s, 40	71
C. & St. L. Ry. Colro. 1st 4s, 1939	71
C. Lorain & W. Ry. 1st con. 4½s, 1930	97%
C. Lorain & W. Ry. 1st 5s, 1933	101%
C. Lorain & W. Ry. gen. 5s, 1936	98
C. & Mah. V. Ry. 1st 5s, 1938	98%

RAILROAD—BONDS—Continue

	Bid. Offered.
nectic Ry. 1st 4s. 1951.	87½ 90
River 3s. 1927.	29½ 100%
Ton & Mich. con. 4s. 1948.	96½ 97½
oott & Mack. Ry. 1st 4s. 1965.	88½ 90
oott & Mack. Ry. mtg. 4s. 1995.	72 74
oott, Tol. & Ironton R. R. 1st mtg. 5s. '64.	67 70
S. S. & Atl. 5s. J. & J., 1933.	83½ 85
hess County R. R. 1st 4s. 1948.	93 96
Va. & Ga. R. R. 1st 5s. 1930.	87½ 88%
Va. & Ga. R. R. con. 5s. 1956.	100 101
nsville & Ohio Valley 5s. 1949.	100 101%
nsville, Ind. & Terre H. Ry. 1st 7s. 1950.	61 64
Cent. & P. R. R. 1st ex. 5s. 1930.	99 W.O.
Cent. & P. R. R. 1st cons. 5s. 1943.	98½ 99%
Southern R. R. 1st 4s. 1947.	87 89
West Short Ry. 1st 4s. 1934.	94 95
World Ry. 1st 4s. 1928.	93 95
western Houston & Henderson 5s. 1933.	93 100
eston & Alabama R. R. cons. 5s. 1945.	93 94
nd Rapids & Ind. 2d 4s. A. & O. 1936.	97 98½
d Tr. Pac. Lake Superior 1st 4s. 1955.	78 80
d Tr. Pac. Min. or Prairie Sec. 2d 4s. 1955.	78 79½
entral Western Ry. 1st 4s. 1950.	75½ 76%
Term. Co. 4s. 1950.	78½ 80
en River & Port Chester R. R. 1st 4s. 1954.	95½ 96%
ton, East & West Texas Ry. 5s. 1933.	78½ 80
ton Bell, & Term. sinking fund 5s. 1937.	99¾ 101%
ouis & Louisville 1st 4s. 1956.	97½ 98½
sonville Terminal 6s. 1967.	77½ 78½
wha & West Va. 6s. 1955.	107 110
City, Port Scott & M. Ry. ref. 4s. 1936.	89½ 91
City, Rock Is. Ry. & B. 6s. 1929.	81½ 82%
Memp. & Big Four 4s. 1921.	95 97
Mem. & Birn. assented inc. 5s. 1934.	91½ 93
Ind. Term. 4½s. 1961, stamped.	85 87
Ind. Term. 4½s. 1961, unstamped.	76 W.O.
Erie & Western R. R. 2d 5s. 1941.	95½ 96½
Erie & Western R. R. 1st 5s. 1937.	99½ 100
land North Shore 1st 5s. 1932.	95½ W.O.
land R. R. deb. 5s. 1934.	95½ 97
land R. R. deb. 5s. 1937.	100 101
R. & Arkansas 5s. 1924.	84 84½
Jeff Bridge 4s. 1945.	88½ 89%
N. A. K. & Cin. 4s. 1955.	84 W. O.
N. & Nash. Term. Co. 1st 4s. 1952.	81½ 82%
N. S. Monon. jt. 4s. J. & J., 1952.	75½ 77
Dub. & Sav. 5s. 1947.	97 98½
Terminal 5s. 1965.	59 61
a R. R. S. Lines 4s. 1939.	80 82
ian Term. Co. 1st 4s. 1955.	88 91½
North. 1st ext. 4½s. J. & J., 1934.	89 90
North. 1st ext. 4½s. 1934.	94 95
S. L. & W. Div. 1st 3s. 1927.	99½ 100%
H. & Northern 1st 5s. 1950.	66 W. O.
Orleans Gr. Northern 1st 5s. 1955.	60 62
Orleans Term. Co. 1st 4s. 1953.	81½ 82½
& Greenwood Lake prior Ilen. 1946.	92 94
Ont. & W. R. R. ref. 4s. 1992.	67 68
Penn. & Ohio R. R. 1st 4s. 1955.	95½ 96%
& Putnam Is. cons. 4s. 1963.	82 83%
Suso. & West. R. R. Term. 5s. 1943.	92 94
h & Southern R. R. 1st 5s. 1941.	95 97
n. Ohio 5s. 1945.	86½ W.O.
shburg & L. Champlain Ry. 1st 4s. 1948.	87 88
Connecting Ry. 1st 4s. 1943.	71½ 72%
Central Ry. 1st 4s. 1938.	91 92
C. R. R. of Mo. 1st 4s. 1938.	90 91
C. R. R. of Mo. 2d 5s. 1938.	98½ W.O.
C. R. R. of Mo. real estate 3s. 1938.	99½ 101%
Marq. L. E. & D. Div. 4½s. 1932.	96½ 97½
elphia & Reading ext. s. f. 4s. 1932.	93½ W.O.
& Cin. Chi. & St. L. cons. 3½s. 4s.	88½ 89
60-Series D to H.	70½ W.O.
Series C to G. Cent. 4s. 1932.	72 73
Series C to H. 1st 5s. 1935.	84 W. O.
South & South. R. R. 1st 4s. 1943.	87 W. O.
h & Cape Fear R. R. 1943.	98 100
h & Gaston R. R. 1st 5s. 1947.	98½ W.O.
ond-Washington guar. coll. 4s. 1943.	88½ W.O.
ond Term. 5s. 1952.	100 101
land Frisco Term. 5s. 1927.	99½ 100%
R. R. 4s. 1941.	85% 87
ouis Bridge Co. 1st 7s. 1929.	106½ 107%
uis & Cairo R. R. 1st 4s. 1931.	94 95
er. Bridge & Term. Ry. 1st 5s. 1930.	96 100
uis. Bridge. 6s. 1929.	91½ W.O.
uis. Sngfd. & Peoria R. R. 1st 5s. 1939.	84 85½
ul. & Duluth R. R. con. 4s. 1968.	66 67
ard Ry. Atlanta & Birn. 1933.	85½ 87
ard & Roanoke 1st 5s. 1926.	93½ 95%
ound R. R. 1st 5s. 1941.	94 95½
nd Indiana Ry. 1st 4s. 1951.	74½ 75½
nsville, N. & S. Texas 1st 5s. 1940.	86½ 87½
Car Ry. 1st con. 5s. 1925.	87½ 88½
Union St. Ry. 1st 5s. 1940.	89 92
Pac. Ry. La. Div. 1st 5s. 1931.	99 100
Term. R. R. 1st 4½s. 1957.	88½ 89½
Del. & R. R. 1st ref. 4s. 1952.	55 58
Term. Co. (Dallas, Texas) 1st 5s. 1942.	98½ 99%
Shreve & Pac. Ry. p. 1. 5½s. 1940.	100 101½
Shreve & Pac. Ry. ref. imp. 6s. 1973.	100% W.O.
Shreve, Tex. gen. 5s. 1941.	96 W. O.
Ter. 1st 4s. 1937.	81½ 83
h R. R. Tol. & Chicago 1st 4s. 1941.	42 47
h Ohio Ry. 1st 5s. 1921.	81½ 83%
ent. 1st gen. 4s. 1949.	79½ 80%
ref. 4s. A. & O. 1959.	74½ 75½
ent. Ry. Superior & Duluth 4s. 1936.	86½ 87½
TRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS—BONDS	
	Bid. Offered.
Express Co. 4s. 1947.	78 79
Rumely deb. 6s. 1925.	99 101
Explosives Co. Series A 6s. 1931.	96½ 98
Explosives Co. Series B 6s. 1941.	89 92
Sugars 1st 7s. 1937.	1½ 1½ 103½
tonia Corp. 8s. 1936.	99 102
an deb. 5s. 1928.	102½ W.O.
ehicle Co. 6% notes. 1927.	99 101
oad Machine Co. 6s. 1938.	74 79
read Co. 1st 6s. 1928.	103 104
obacco Co. deb. 4s. 1951.	83 86
F. F. Co. s. f. deb. 6s. M. & N. 1926.	101 W.O.
F. F. Co. s. f. deb. 6s. M. & N. 1939.	101 W.O.
It. & Hud. Riv. Bridge 1st mtg. 7s. 1953.	100 103
Mills, Inc. 1st s. f. Series A 7s. 1944.	90 94
Creek Coal & Coke 5s. 1944.	93 96
al Loan Soc. Is. 1939.	94 96
ement 6s. 1930.	92 W.O.
Iron & Coal Co. 1st 6s. 1938.	86 89
s. S. 1st s. f. 1931.	87 88
ral Bankers deb. 7s. 1950.	82 85
al Sugar Co. 1st s. f. 7½s. 1932.	101 102½

Key and Index to Open Security Market

- Key and Index to Open Securities**

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11—Bernhard, Schiffer & Co. *See Page 199.*
12—Minton & Wolff. *See Page 199.*
13—Morton Lachenbruch & Co. *See Page 199.*
14—Clokey & Miller.
15—Watson & White. *See Page 198.*
16—Bull & Rockwell Co.
17—J. S. Bache & Co.
18—Leo G. Siesfeld. *See Page 194.*
19—Moors & Cabot.
20—Ware & Co.

- Gude, Winmill & Co.
 - A. S. H. Jones & Co. See Page 19
 - Abraham & Co.
 - Hercules Mortgage Corp.
 - May & Co.
 - Baker Kellogg.
 - Simon & Cherry.
 - Gerstley, Sunstein & Levy.
 - Clinton Gilbert.
 - Morgan Livermore & Co.
W. O. Similans Want Offer

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OPEN MARKET—DOMESTIC SECURITIES

INDUSTRIAL AND MIS.—BONDS—Continued

Key.	Bid.	Offered.	Key.
1-18	Cont. Sugar Co. 1st 7s, 1935.	91 92½	21 American Surety, ex div.
	Crew-Levick Co. 6s, 1931.	96½ 98	21 Assurance of America.
	Davies Co., Inc. (Wm.) 1st s. f. A 6s, 1942.	84 88	21 Atwood Fire.
	De Laval Separator Co. s. f. notes 8s, 1931.	103 104	21-29 Coddington Insurance.
	Dodge Mfg. Corp. 1st s. f. 7s, 1942.	94 97	21-29 City of New York.
	Donner Stl. Co., Inc. 1st pur. money 5s, 1935.	78 83	21 Connecticut General Life.
	Dow Chemical Co. 1st 7s, 1940.	88 92	21-29 Continental, ex div.
	Eagle Inc. (J. H. & C. K.) 6s, 1938.	94 96	21-29 Fidelity-Phenix, ex div.
	Eastern Steel Co. 1st 5s, 1931.	82 85	21 Franklin Fire.
3	Edison Portland Cement Co. 6s, 1929.	35 W.O.	21-29 Glens Falls.
	Empire Refining Co. 1st & col. trust 6s, 1927.	106½ 108	21 Globe & Rutgers.
	Empire Tank Line Co. ex. s. f. 8s, J. & D., 1931.	102½ 104½	21-29 Great American, ex div.
	Fed. Sugar Refin. Co. ex. s. f. 8s, N., 1933.	91 98	21-29 Home, ex div.
29	Goshen Gas Co. 1925.	83	29 Milwaukee Mechanics.
	Guerin Mfg. Co. 1st 7s, F. A., 1937.	83 88	29 National Liberty.
	Hartford Glass Corp. 6s, 1939.	89 91	29 New York Plate Glass Insurance.
	Home Tel. & Tel. Co. of Spokane 1st 5s, 1936.	96½ 97½	29 New York Plate Glass rights.
	Howard Smith Paper Co. 7s, 1941.	89 92	29 North River Insurance.
3	Hudson Navigation 6s.	31 35	19-21 Stuyvesant.
	International Silver Co. 1st 6s, 1948.	103½ 106	19-21 United States Fire.
	Jeff. & Clear. Coal & Iron 5s, 1930.	104½ 106½	19-21 Westchester.
	Jencks Spinning Co. 1st 5s, 1936.	91 94	
	Jones & Laughlin Steel 10s, 1939.	104½ 106½	
	Krebs-Boeker Ice Co. 1st 5s, 1941.	85 87	
	Knickbocker Steel & Wire 8s, 1941.	100½ 102½	
	Knight (B. B. & R.) 1st 7s, 1930.	55 56	
	Lafayette Iron Works 1st & ref., 1940.	102 103½	
	Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co. 1st 5s, 1926.	60½ 60½	
	Lebanon Valley Iron & Steel 1st 6s, 1939.	93 W.O.	
	Llyod (S. & Sons) Cons. Co. Ltd., 1st 6s, 1932.	93 98	
	Mallory S. & Co. 1st 6s, 1932.	80 83	
	Martin Mills, Inc., 1st conv. A 7s, 1937.	86 90	
	Massey-Harris Co. s. f. deb. 8s, 1930.	100 102	
	Midland Steel Products 1st s. f. conv. 7s, 1938.	102 105	
	New England Oil Ref. 8s, 1931.	90 100	
	N. J. Worsted Spinning Co. 1st s. f. 8s, 1936.	103½ 105½	
	New Niquero Sugar Co. 7s, 1932.	104 108	
	Newport Co. 1st s. f. 7s, 1932.	70 75	
	O'Gara Coal Co. 1st at 5s, 1939.	70 75	
	Ohio State Telephone Co. ref. 5s, 1944.	98½ 99½	
	Oxford Paper Co. 1st & ref. A 6s, 1947.	99½ 101½	
	Park & Tilford deb. 8s, 1936.	101 102	
2	Parsons Pulp & Lumber 1st 7s, 1928.	93 96	
	Pictorial Review 6s, 1939.	9 12	
	Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co. 1st 6½s, 1942.	95½ 97½	
	Pleasant Valley Coal Co. 1st s. f. 7s, 1928.	96½ 98	
	Price Bros. & Co. Ltd., 1st 6s, 1943.	96½ 99½	
10	Rosenthal Works 1st 6s, 1932.	97 98	
	Salt Textile Mfg. Co. 1st s. f. 8s, 1936.	96 98	
	Santa Ana Sugar Co. 1st s. f. 6s, 1931.	96 98	
	Sen Sen Chiclet s. f. 6s, 1925.	98 99	
	Shaffer Oil & Refining Co. 1st s. f. 6s, 1929.	92 95	
	Shelton Looms 1st 7s, 1936.	101 102	
	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron s. f. 6s, 1929.	104 W.O.	
	Solvay Process Co. 5s, 1938.	98 W.O.	
	Spanish River Pulp & P. Mills, Ltd., with talons 1st s. f. 6s, 1931.	102% W.O.	
	Stetson-Cutler 7s, 1942.	70 78	
	Taylor-Wharton I. & S. Co. 7½s, Series A, 1946.	88 92	
	Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co. 1st 6s, 1942.	90 93	
20	Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel 7½s, 1946.	88½ 91	
	Trinity Building Corp. 1st mtg. loan 5½s, 1939.	102 102	
	Troy Laundry Machinery Co. Ltd., 1936.	97 101	
	Two Rivers St. Co. 1st mtg. loan 6s, 1935.	102 104	
	U. S. Bond & Trust Co. 1st 6s, 1929.	97½ 99½	
	United Lead Co. deb. 5s, 1943.	94 16	
	U. S. Light & Heat Corp. 1st 6s, 1935.	78 82	
	Utah Fuel Co. 1st 6s, 1931.	93 96	
	Van Camp Packing Co. 1st s. f. 8s, 1941.	88 91	
	Waltham Watch & Clock Co. deb. 6s, 1928.	85 90	
	Waltham Watch & Clock Co. 1st 6s, 1943.	94 96	
	Ward Baking Co. 1st 6s, 1937.	101% 103%	
	Wayne Corp. 1st 6s, 1935.	33 37	
	Weber Coal & Coke 6s, 1942.	91 94	
	Whitaker-Glessner Co. 1st s. f. 6s, 1941.	101 102½	
	Wick-Spencer S. C. Ser. A 7s, 1939, when issued	66 70	
	Witherbee Sherman & Co. 1st s. f. 6s, 1944.	76 79	
	Woodward Iron Co. 5s, 1952.	83% 85	

REAL ESTATE—BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offered.	Key.
13-25	Am. Bond & Mortgage Co. issues.	interested	Adirondack Pow. & Lt. com.
28	Commonwealth Bond Corp. (all issues).	interested	Adirondack Pow. & Lt. 7%.
24	Cosmopolitan Office Bldg. & Theatre 8s, 1928.	96 100	Alabam. Power pf. 10%.
	Green Court Apartments, \$325,000 first mtg. gtd. 6½s.	100	Alam. Gas & Elec. cum. 6% pf.
	1926-34	100	Alam. Gas & Elec. com. new.
24	Hercules Mfg. Bond collateral trust \$300,000.	interested	Am. Lt. & Trac. Co. com. 4%.
25	\$5,000 State Bk. & Trust Co. 6s, 1936.	Key	Am. Lt. & Trac. Co. cum. 6% pf.
13	West (O. L. Miller & Co.) Inc. (all issues).	interested	Am. Pow. & Lt. com. 10%.
13-25	G. L. Miller & Co. issues.	interested	Am. Public Service pf. 7%.
13-25	Prudential Co. (all issues).	interested	Am. Public Utilities partic. pf.

INVESTMENT TRUST—BONDS

Key.	Bid.	Offered.	Key.
	International Sec. Trust of America, secured Series 6% gold bonds.	100 W.O.	Central Pow. & Lt. com.
16	Series A, June 1, 1928.	99 100	Central Pow. & Lt. 7%.
16	Series B, June 1, 1933.	99 100	Central Pow. & Lt. cum. 8% pf.
16	Series C, June 1, 1943.		Central Ark. Ry. & Lt. Gtd. cum. 7% pf.

BANK AND TRUST COMPANY—STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offered.	Key.
29	American Surety Company.	119 120	Connecticut Light & Power Co. 7%.
11	Bank of Manhattan.	189 193	Connecticut Light & Power Co. 8% pf.
11	Bank of United States.	200 205	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
11-29	Borders Corp. 1st 6s, 1935.	42½ 42½	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	Brooklyn Trust.	725	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
14-29	Bond and Mortgage Guarantee.	248 255	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	Bronx Borough.	600 700	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
14	Butchers & Drovers.	165 175	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	Capitol National Bank.	167 177	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	Central Mercantile.	214 218	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	Chatham & Phenix National.	300 303	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	Equitable Trust.	242 245	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	Fifth National.	240 245	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
11-29	Guaranty Trust.	225 238	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	Harriman National.	409 500	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	Lawyers Mortgage Company.	205 212	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	Lawyers Title & Trust.	270 275	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
5	Liberty National Bank.	115 W.O.	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	Manhattan Company Bank.	179 182	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	Manufacturers' Trust.	325	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
14-29	Mechanics & Metals.	394½ 398	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	Metropolitan Trust.	435 441½	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	Metropolitan Bond Company.	128 133	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	National Bank of Commerce.	305 328	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
29	National City Bank.	405 408	Conn. G. & Lt. & Pow. Co. 8% pf.
14-29	National Park Bank.	454½ 458½	Continental Gas & Elec. com.
29	National Surety Company.	210 215	Dayton Pow. & Lt. 4% com.
29	New York Title & Mortgage.	231 233	Dayton Pow. & Lt. 6% pf.
29	New York Trust.	410 415	Deutsche Borse 8s, 1935.
19	Old Colony Trust Company (Boston).	290 295	Empire Dist. Elec. cum. 6%.
29	Peoples Trust Company.	683½ 700	Empire Gas & Fuel Co. (Del.) cum. pf. 6%.
29	Public National Bank.	473 483	Erle Lighting pf.
1-29	Railway Adjustment Trust.	180 194	Fort Worth Pow. & Lt. pf. 7%.
29	United National Bank.	530 535	Galveston & Houston Elec. Co. com.
29	United States Mortgage & Trust Company.	360 365	General Gas & Elec. com. 6% pf.
		173	General Gas & Elec. com. 6% pf.

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 7—Farr & Co.
 8—John J. O'Kane, Jr., & Co.
 9—Blyth, Witter & Co. See Page 199.

INSURANCE—STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offered.	Key.
	21	American Surety, ex div.	118 121
	21	Assurance of America.	170 W.O.
	21	Atwood Fire.	175 176
	21-29	Coddington Insurance.	38 39½
	21-29	City of New York.	100
	21-29	Connecticut General Life.	100 101
	21-29	Continental, ex div.	113 115
	21-29	Fidelity-Phenix, ex div.	154½ 158½
	21-29	Franklin Fire.	155½ 161½
	21-29	Glens Falls.	41 42½
	21-29	Globe & Rutgers.	1490 1500
	21-29	Great American, ex div.	289½ 293½
	21-29	Home, ex div.	354 359½
	21	Milwaukee Mechanics.	41 43
	21	National Liberty.	215 W.O.
	21	New York Plate Glass Insurance.	115 117
	21	New York Plate Glass rights.	22 25
	21	North River Insurance.	94 100
	21-29	Stuyvesant.	172½ 180
	21-29	United States Fire.	124½ W.O.
	21-29	Westchester.	48 49½

RADIO—STOCKS

Key.	Bid.	Offered.	Key.

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Public Utilities Securities**

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Boston & Maine

December gross	1924.	1923.
Net oper. income	\$7,001,642	\$6,621,371
Sur. after charges	1,125,489	216,770
12 months' gross	335,592	*\$11,467
Net oper. income	78,697,297	\$6,193,418
Sur. after charges	8,972,121	2,987,414
*Deficit.	1,772,787	*\$3,491,070

Buffalo & Susquehanna

December gross	1924.	1923.
Net oper. income	\$194,272	\$253,251
12 months' gross	60,001	*\$1,402
Net oper. income	1,913,818	2,780,877
Sur. af. chgs.	238,673	564,699
*Deficit.	1,467,266	3,324,117

Chicago & Eastern Illinois

December gross	1924.	1923.
Net oper. income	\$8,427,272	\$2,242,919
Sur. after charges	254,318	256,738
12 months' gross	158,366,458	169,608,337
Net oper. income	18,972,106	20,167,713

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western

December gross	1924.	1923.
Net oper. income	\$12,961,018	\$13,298,562
12 months' gross	2,201,197	2,445,345
Net oper. income	18,972,106	20,167,713

Grand Trunk Western

December gross	1924.	1923.
Net operating income	\$1,337,187	\$13,369,601
12 months' gross	40,932	*\$175,214
Net operating income	17,889,156	19,589,964
Sur. after charges	17,479,79	1,500,501
*Deficit.	15,870,712	13,443,543

Illinois Central System

December gross	1924.	1923.
Net operating income	\$15,168,074	\$14,443,691
12 months' gross	2,533,326	2,441,267
Net operating income	17,838,132	186,763,167
Net operating income	28,102,073	24,863,139

Kansas City Southern

Dec. 1924	Dec. 1923	
Operating revenues	\$1,615,659	\$1,638,351
Operating expenses	1,346,252	1,414,320
Net revenue from oper.	299,406	223,130
Tax accruals	84,056	180,021
Uncollectible revenues	832	1,072

Operating income	\$214,517	\$42,336
Year 1924	Year 1923	
Operating revenues	\$21,024,012	\$22,485,009
Operating expenses	15,258,528	16,788,811
Net revenue from oper.	\$5,767,483	\$5,776,287
Tax accruals	1,280,810	1,435,907
Uncollectible revenues	5,291	10,310

Operating income	\$4,481,380	\$4,330,069
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Pennsylvania

Jan. 1-		
Dec., 1924-Dec. 31, 1924.		
Operating Rev.	\$52,775,237	\$645,299,176
Operating exp.	44,104,413	517,450,673
Net rev.	8,670,824	12,748,503
Operating Inc.	6,739,297	97,480,202
Net operating inc.	5,054,819	79,103,112

West Jersey & Seashore

Missouri Pacific

Dec. gross	1924.	1923.
Net aft. tax	11,205,761	\$7,575,382
Net op. inc.	1,908,911	1,177,558
Bal. for int.	1,439,549	866,398
Sur. af. chgs.	2,411,379	1,385,445
12 mos. gr.	1,307,629	397,600
12 mos. gross	123,647,723	114,697,947
Net aft. tax	20,445,463	12,185,117
Net op. inc.	15,817,584	8,893,245
Bal. for int.	19,057,165	11,955,884
Sur. af. chgs.	6,503,217	121,345

Pere Marquette

Dec. gross	1924.	1923.
Net op. inc.	3,347,350	\$3,501,353
Surp. aft. chg.	502,827	476,363
12 mo. gross	303,023	316,297
Net op. inc.	41,797,915	4,1965,737
Surp. aft. chg.	7,200,828	7,086,372
Sur. af. chgs.	4,935,022	5,202,810

Pittsburgh & West Virginia

December gross	1924.	1923.
Net after tax	\$341,740	\$304,769
Net oper. income	102,802	30,460
Total income	166,799	107,557
Sur. af. charges	167,956	131,519
12 months' gross	4,164,732	3,844,586
Net after tax	834,052	343,100
Net oper. income	1,646,125	1,322,584
Total income	2,004,074	2,136,090
Sur. af. charges	1,945,288	2,086,902

Texas & Pacific

December gross	1924.	1923.
Net oper. income	\$3,312,261	\$3,105,319
12 months' gross	794,154	813,545
Net oper. income	5,801,611	5,237,535

St. Louis-San Francisco

December gross	1924.	1923.
Net oper. income	\$1,823,999	1,753,141
Bal. for interest	1,816,633	1,748,146
Surplus after charges	560,572	501,264
12 months' gross	89,900,584	89,187,828
Net oper. income	20,845,411	18,511,457
Balance for interest	20,796,136	18,212,343
Surplus after charges	5,919,444	3,741,215

Union Pacific System

December gross	1924.	1923.
Net operating income	\$15,166,941	\$16,369,867
12 months' gross	2,932,971	3,022,967
Net operating income	199,035,117	211,318,465
Net operating income	37,913,161	39,660,245

Virginian Railway

December gross	1924.	1923.
Net operating income	386,159	*73,018
Total income	506,196	*14,067
Surplus after charges	197,919	*257,243
Twelve months' gross	18,988,439	20,328,348
Net operating income	5,536,451	5,872,092
Total income	6,924,213	6,450,725
Surplus after charges	3,315,141	3,671,445

West Jersey & Seashore

Jan. 1-Dec.		
Dec., 1924	31,1924.	
Operating revenue	\$808,387	\$12,932,368
Operating expenses	841,897	10,862,432
Net revenue	*33,510	2,069,988
Operating income	*33,542	1,164,878
Net operating income	*54,770	\$24,955

Sur. af. charges	107	101
1924	1923	
Operating revenue	\$1,455,291	\$1,178,317
Net operating income	386,159	*73,018
Total income	506,196	*14,067
Surplus after charges	197,919	*257,243
Twelve months' gross	18,988,439	20,328,348
Net operating income	5,536,451	5,872,092
Total income	6,924,213	6,450,725
Surplus after charges	3,315,141	3,671,445

Wickwire-Spencer Steel

Jan. 1-Dec.		
Dec., 1924	31,1924.	
Operating revenue	\$808,387	\$12,932,368
Operating expenses	841,897	10,862,432
Net revenue	*33,510	2,069,988
Operating income	*33,542	1,164,878
Net operating income	*54,770	\$24,955

Key.	Alabama	Great Southern ordinary
Key.	White Rock Mineral Springs	2d pf.
Key.	White Rock Mineral Springs	1st pf.
Key.	Wickwire-Spencer Steel	new com.
Key.	Wickwire-Spencer Steel	pf.
Key.	Wickwire-Spencer Steel com.	rights
Key.	Wickwire-Spencer Steel pf.	rights
Key.	Winnishoro Mills cum.	1st pf. 7%
Key.	Woodward Iron com.	7%
Key.	Yale & Towne com.	4%

Key.	Erie Railway pf.	...
Key.	Illinois Central leased lines	7½% 76
Key.	Lackawanna R. R. of N. J.	79 81
Key.	M. S. P. & S. S. M. leased lines	61 63
Key.	Mobile & Birmingham pf.	70 72
Key.	Morris & Essex	78 79
Key.	New York & Harlem	160 168
Key.	N. Y. & Lake Erie	100 102
Key.	Northern Central	78 78
Key.	Oswego & Syracuse	87 90

Key.	Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	160 170
Key.	Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago pf.	139½ 140%
Key.	Rensselaer & Saratoga	118½ 121
Key.	St. Louis Bridge 1st pf.	109½ 111%
Key.	St. Louis Bridge 2d pf.	54 56
Key.	Tunnel Railroad of St. Louis	109½ 111%
Key.	United N. J. R. & Canal	199 202
Key.	Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific com.	84 87
Key.	Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific pf.	86 89

Key.	Int'l Securities Trust of Am. 7% pf., Ser. A	102½ W.O.
Key.	Int'l Securities Trust of Am. com.	38½ 38
Key.	Int'l Securities Trust of Am. 6% pf.	93 95½

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News of Canadian Securities

CANADA'S total trade with the United States last year decreased \$96,000,000, while her trade with Great Britain gained \$21,000,000. Imports from the United States were \$524,000,000, as compared with \$610,000,000 in 1923. Exports to that country were \$412,000,000, as compared with \$422,000,000 the previous year.

Trade with Great Britain reached an export total of \$187,000,000, a gain of \$27,000,000 over 1923, but imports slumped \$6,000,000 to a total of \$148,000,000.

Statistics of exports from Northern Ontario to the United States during 1924 show an increase over the previous year of \$15,551,681, or approximately 50 per cent. The figures, prepared in the office of the United States Vice Consul at North Bay, show that Canada exported goods to the value of \$1,058,057,898 in the year just closed, and that Northern Ontario exported 4.6 per cent. of the total exports of Canada in that period.

Gold bullion exports to the United States jumped from just under \$10,000,000 in 1923 to \$24,630,847 in 1924, while silver bullion increased from \$2,349,000 to \$3,041,571. Silver ore and concentrates increased from \$505,278 to \$534,286, and nickel matte from \$1,064,726 to \$1,121,450.

The value of crude asbestos exports increased from \$2,226 to \$11,290, and newsprint exports of \$10,543,203 in 1923 were increased to \$12,468,474 in 1924.

Windsor, Ontario, Issue

The City of Windsor, Ontario, last week sold \$3,500,000 of six months' Treasury notes privately in New York.

London, Ont., sold \$673,000 nine months' Treasury notes in Canada on a basis of 5 per cent., approximately, and marketed, besides, in New York an additional \$560,000 4 per cent. notes.

The Province of British Columbia called for bids last week on an alternative issue of \$4,000,000 two-year 4% per cent. notes or (twenty-five-year 5½ per cent. bonds.

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OPEN MARKET—CANADIAN SECURITIES

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT—BONDS

Key.	Bid. Offered.
Canada, Dominion of, 5%, 1943 (internal)	102
Canada, Dominion of, 5½%, 1928 (internal)	100
Canada, Dominion of, 5½%, 1932 (internal)	102½
Canada W. L. 5%, 1931 (internal)	101%
Canada 5%, 1926 (external)	102½
Canada 5%, 1931 (external)	100%
Canada 5%, 1932 (external)	102%
Canadian W. L. 5%, 1937 (internal)	103%
Canadian W. L. Int. 5%, 1925	100
Canadian 5%, 1929 (Vic., external) pay N. Y.	102½
Canadian 5%, 1937 (Victory, internal)	108%
Canadian 5%, 1933 (Vic., internal)	103%
Canadian 5%, 1934 (Vic., internal)	103½
Canadian 5%, 1927 (Vic., internal)	102
Canadian R. L. 5%, 1927	101½
	102

CANADIAN PROVINCIAL—BONDS

Key.	Bid. Offered.
Alberta 5%, 1925	99½
Alberta 5%, 1929	99%
Alberta 5%, 1938	98%
Alberta 5%, 1942	98%
Alberta 5%, 1943	98%
Alberta 5%, 1948	98%
Alberta 5½%, 1926	100%
Alberta 5½%, 1947	104
Alberta 5½%, 1939	102½
Alberta 5½%, 1927	100%
Alberta 5½%, 1928	100%
Alberta 5½%, 1929	101
Alberta 5½%, 1933	101½
Alberta 5½%, 1952	101%
Alberta 6%, 1941	100
Alberta 6%, 1925	103½
Alberta 6%, 1930, F. & A.	103%
Alberta 6%, 1930, M. & N.	103%
Alberta 6%, 1931	104%
British Columbia 4½%, 1923	99%
British Columbia 4½%, 1926	100%
British Columbia 5%, 1924	99%
British Columbia 5%, 1925	100%
British Columbia 5%, 1929	100%
British Columbia 5%, 1939	100%
British Columbia 6%, 1925	100%
British Columbia 6%, 1926	100%
British Columbia 6%, 1941	107
British Columbia 6%, 1942	99%
Manitoba 5%, 1925	103
Manitoba 5%, 1925, M. & N.	103
Manitoba 6%, 1925, J. & J.	103
Manitoba 6%, 1930	103½
Manitoba 6%, 1931, M. & N.	104
Manitoba 6%, 1931, J. & J.	104
Manitoba 6%, 1946	109

CANADIAN PROVINCIAL—BONDS—Continued

Key.	Bid. Offered.
New Brunswick 4½%, 1925	99½
New Brunswick 5%, 1929	102
New Brunswick 5%, 1932	102
New Brunswick 5½%, 1931	102
Newfoundland, Colony of, 5½%, 1943	100%
Newfoundland, Colony of, 5½%, 1939	100%
Newfoundland, Colony of, 5½%, 1942	100%
Newfoundland, Colony of, 6½%, 1928	103½
Newfoundland, Colony of, 6½%, 1936	100
Nova Scotia 6%, 1928	100
Nova Scotia 6%, 1930	102
Nova Scotia 6%, 1929	101
Nova Scotia 6%, 1937	101
Ontario 4%, 1928	98%
Ontario 5%, 1926	99%
Ontario 5%, 1942	99%
Ontario 5%, 1952	99%
Ontario 5½%, 1925	99%
Ontario 5½%, 1929, M. & S.	100
Ontario 5½%, 1929, J. & D.	101½
Ontario 5½%, 1930	101½
Ontario 6%, 1927	100
Ontario 6%, 1928	102
Ontario 6%, 1943	102
Quebec 5%, 1926	99½
Quebec 5%, 1925	100
Saskatchewan 5%, 1943	98%
Saskatchewan 5%, 1939	98%
Saskatchewan 5%, 1942	98%
Saskatchewan 5%, 1946	104
Saskatchewan 5%, 1950	104
Saskatchewan 6%, 1943	99%
Saskatchewan 6%, 1947	99%
Calgary 6%, 1971	100
Edmonton, City of, 5½%, 1929	99
Edmonton, City of, 5½%, 1947	98%
Montreal, City of, 5%, 1950	99%
Toronto Harbor Comm., 4½%, 1953	92%
Winnipeg 5%, 1926	100
Winnipeg 5%, 1943	98%
Gt. Winnipeg Water Dist., 5%, 1952	98
Gt. Winnipeg Water Dist., 5%, 1950	98
Maisonneuve (Mont., Que.) 5½%, 1954	98%
Maisonneuve (Mont., Que.) 5½%, 1930	100
Montreal, City of, 5%, 1954	99%

CANADIAN MUNICIPAL—BONDS

Key.	Bid. Offered.
Calgary 6%, 1971	100
Calgary 7%, 1928	103
Edmonton, City of, 5½%, 1929	99
Edmonton, City of, 5½%, 1947	98%
Montreal, City of, 5%, 1950	99%
Toronto Harbor Comm., 4½%, 1953	92%
Winnipeg 5%, 1943	98
Gt. Winnipeg Water Dist., 5%, 1952	98
Maisonneuve (Mont., Que.) 5½%, 1954	98%
Maisonneuve (Mont., Que.) 5½%, 1930	100
Montreal, City of, 5%, 1954	99%

- 10—Elliot & Wolfe.
- 11—Bernhard, Schiffer & Co. See Page 199.
- 12—Minton & Wolff. See Page 199.
- 13—Morton Lachenbruch & Co. See Page 199.
- 14—Clokey & Miller.
- 15—Watson & White. See Page 198.
- 16—Bull & Rockwell Co.
- 17—J. S. Baché & Co.
- 18—Leo G. Siegfried. See Page 194.
- 19—Moors & Cabot.
- 20—Ware & Co.

- 1—Fynchon & Co. See Page 199.
- 2—E. W. French & Co.
- 3—C. B. Richard & Co. See Page 194.
- 4—Jerome B. Sullivan & Co. See Page 194.
- 5—Tobey & Kirk. See Page 199.
- 6—Henry L. Doherty & Co. See Page 196.
- 7—Farr & Co.
- 8—John J. O'Kane, Jr., & Co.
- 9—Byth, Witter & Co. See Page 199.

Key and Index to Open Security Market

Quebec 5 per cent. thirty-year improvement bonds were sold to the Bank of Montreal and the National City Company of New York at 100.19 last week.

Dividends Declared

Keeley Silver Mines, Ltd., last week declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent. and the usual extra of 4 per cent., both payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 28.

Ontario Steel Products Company declared a dividend of 1 per cent. and preferred 1½ per cent., payable Feb. 16 to holders of record Jan. 31.

Union Bank has declared a dividend of 2 per cent. for the current quarter, payable March 2 to holders of record Feb. 14.

The Bank of Montreal has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the quarter ending Jan. 31, payable March 2 to holders of record Jan. 31.

Belding-Corticelli, Ltd.

The Belding-Corticelli, Ltd., for the year ended Nov. 30, 1924, reports profits of \$254,771, against \$279,807 in 1923. Surplus after dividends was \$610,227, against \$514,077 in the previous year. The balance sheet as of Nov. 30, 1924, shows total assets and total liabilities of \$3,342,823, against \$3,612,031 in 1923.

Commenting on the year just past A. O. Dawson, President, said: "Sales dropped about 14 per cent. below that of the previous year. The price of raw silk has been erratic. Our policy has therefore been to keep stocks of raw material and finished goods as small as possible, consistent with the volume of business offering."

Canadian National Railways' Earnings

Figures showing the earnings of the Canadian National Railways for the third week of January, 1925, and for the year to Jan. 23, 1925, were announced last week and, together with comparative figures for 1924, are as follows:

1925. 1924.

Third week in January...\$3,781,673 \$4,344,425

Jan. 1-Jan. 23.....11,110,512 12,532,616

Dominion Telegraph Company

A special general meeting of the Dominion Telegraph Company will be held in Toronto on March 11 for the purpose of approving a proposed agreement transferring the assets of the company to a company known as "Dominion Telegraph Securities, Ltd.", in consideration of (1)

the issue by the latter company of \$1,000,000 5½ per cent. sinking fund bonds fully secured as to principal and interest; and (2) certificates of interest which will allow shareholders to participate in a special trust fund to accumulate during the currency of the bonds.

Canadian Pacific Earnings

Figures given out last week showing the December and the twelve months' gross and the balances after expenditures, together with comparative figures for 1923, are as follows:

1924. 1923.

December gross.....\$15,600,171 \$19,136,875

Balance after expenses.....3,729,301 3,956,127

Twelve months' gross.....182,502,154 195,837,088

Balance after expenses.....37,227,241 37,479,009

Canadian General Electric Company

It was announced last week that the Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., would redeem its \$5,000,000 Series A debentures on April 1 at 107½ and accrued interest. Holders of the debentures will receive payment by presenting them at the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, on or after that date.

Wheat Production

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates Canadian wheat production in 1924 at 262,027,000 bushels and places its value at \$320,362,000. The valuation is at \$1.809 a bushel. The figures for 1923 are: Production, 474,199,000; valuation, \$316,934,000; price per bushel, \$1.496. The 1924 production figures show a large increase over the statistics of pre-war yield. They, however, disclose not only a heavy decrease from the 1923 production of wheat but a large shrinkage from the 326,258,640 five-year average from 1919 to 1923, inclusive.

Bank of Nova Scotia

The ninety-third annual report of the Bank of Nova Scotia, including its 300 branches, shows net profits of \$2,110,026 for 1924, after provision for bad debts. The surplus is now \$2,362,723. Total deposits on Dec. 31 were \$179,943,461 and total assets \$234,760,603.

Bell Telephone of Canada

An offering of \$25,000,000 of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, Series A, dated March 1, due March 1, 1955, was

made and quickly disposed of in New York last week. The offering was made by Lee, Higginson & Co., the Royal Securities Corporation, Ltd., and Harris, Forbes & Co. at 98, to yield over 5.13 per cent. Of the total \$15,000,000 will be placed in Canada and the rest in the United States. Proceeds will be used to provide funds for the payment of \$16,750,000 of bonds maturing on April 1 and for the growth of the company's business. Additions to plant and real estate last year aggregated \$12,000,000, and further improvements are planned.

Upon completion of this financing the company will have as its capital structure \$48,497,200 of capital stock and this issue of \$25,000,000 first mortgage bonds. After the maturity of outstanding bonds on April 1, the new issue will be secured by a first mortgage on all the company's real estate, buildings and telephone plant. The book cost of this property, as of Dec. 31 last, was about \$88,400,000. The company owns and operates the principal telephone system in the Province of Quebec and Ontario and serves a territory of 831,837 square miles with 5,500,000 population, including the cities of Montreal and Toronto.

General Motors of Canada, Ltd.

Operations of General Motors of Canada, Ltd., are running about 90 per cent. what they were in the first quarter of 1923. Export business is holding up better than at first expected. The company's Canadian plants will be operating almost exclusively on export orders for January and February, turning to the domestic trade in March.

Laurentide Power Company

Word was received from Montreal last week to the effect that the Laurentide Power Company was offering \$1,525,000 11-year 5½ per cent. general mortgage bonds at 99, to yield 5.60 per cent. This issue will replace the \$1,300,000 7 per cent. bonds outstanding and due May, 1941.

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Canadian Securities

Bought, Sold and Quoted

Unlisted Securities Corp., Ltd.

Toronto, Canada

Canadian Railroad—Bonds

Canadian Public Utility—Bonds

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Index of Current Security Offerings

BONDS

DESCRIPTION	OFFERED BY
★Akron, Ohio, \$3,000,000 sewage disposal 4%, A & O, due Oct. 1, 1926 to 1950, yield 4% to 4.30%, offered Jan. 28.	Equitable Trust Co.; Hallgarten & Co.; F. E. Calkins & Co.; Hempill, Noyes & Co. and Stranahan, Harris & Oatis, Inc., N. Y.
★Allerton-Fifty-fifth Street Corp. \$1,300,000 1st (closed) s f g 5½%, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1945, price 97.25, yield 5.75%, offered Jan. 26.	P. W. Chapman & Co., Inc., N. Y.
AEG (Allgemeine Elektricitäts Gesellschaft) \$10,000,000 20-year s f g deb 7s, J & J 15, due Jan. 15, 1945, price 93.75, yield 7.70%, offered Jan. 26.	National City Co., N. Y.
Al-Akror Apts., Washington, D. C., \$210,000 1st 7s, J & D 29, due Dec. 29, 1926 to 1934, price par, yield 7%, offered Jan. 23.	F. H. Smith Co., Washington, D. C.
Ambassador Bldg., Cleveland, \$82,000 1st leasehold ser g 7s, J & J, due July 1, 1926, to Jan. 1, 1932, price par, yield 7%, offered Jan. 23.	S. Ulmer & Sons, Inc., Cleveland.
A. M. Byers Co. \$5,000,000 1st s f g 6s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1945, price 99, yield 6.08%, offered Jan. 23.	Dillon, Read & Co., N. Y.; First National Bank and Peoples Savings & Trust Co., Pittsburgh.
American Beet Sugar Co. \$3,500,000 10-year conv (closed) s f deb 6s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1935, price 96, yield 6.55%, offered Jan. 27.	Spencer Trask & Co.; Redmond & Co.; Maitland, Coppell & Co., N. Y., and Lane, Pipe & Jaffrey, Inc., Minneapolis.
Auburn, N. Y., \$49,500,19 coup paving 4½s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1926 to 1935, yield 3.95% to 4%, offered Jan. 27.	Westcott, Kearr & Parrott, N. Y.
Baker Co., Ore., \$550,000 highway 5s, J & D 15, due Dec. 15, 1944, yield 4.45%, offered Jan. 26.	A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., N. Y., and Peirce, Fair & Co., San Francisco.
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada \$25,000,000 1st g 5s, Series "A," M & S, due March 1, 1935, price 98, yield 5.13%, offered Jan. 27.	Lee, Higginson & Co.; Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y., and Royal Securities Corp., Ltd., Montreal.
Canton, N. Y., \$100,000 Union Free School Dist. No. 1 coup 4½s, M & N, due Nov. 1, 1926 to 1940, yield 4% to 4.15%, offered Jan. 23.	Buell & Co., N. Y.
Chanin Theatre Bldg., N. Y., \$625,000 1st ser coup g 6s, J & J 15, due Jan. 14, 1926 to 1937, yield 6% to 6.15%, offered Jan. 23.	S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R. Co. \$16,092,000 1st & ref g 5½%, Series "A," M & S, due Sept. 1, 1962, price 97, yield 5.70%, offered Jan. 28.	J. P. Morgan & Co.; First National Bank; National City Co. and Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y.
Commodore Apts., Seattle, \$175,000 1st ser 7s, J & J 7, due Jan. 7, 1927 to 1935, par, yield 7%, offered Jan. 15.	Continental Mortgage & Loan Co., Seattle.
Detroit, Mich., \$19,355,500 4½s and 4¾s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1926 to 1935, yield 3.50% to 4.20%, offered Jan. 27.	Bankers Trust Co.; National City Co. and the Guaranty Co. of N. Y.
Dierks Lumber & Coal Co., Kansas City, \$3,000,000 sec g 5½% notes, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1927 to 1930, price 100 to 97.87, yield 5.50% to 6%, offered Jan. 29.	Blyth, Witter & Co., N. Y.
First Baptist Church, New Orleans, \$65,000 1st ser g 6s, J & J due Jan. 1, 1928 to 1940, price par, yield 6%, offered Jan. 24.	Whitney-Central Banks, New Orleans.
Forrest Co. Paving Dist. No. 1, Miss., \$250,000 5s, J & J 15, due Jan. 15, 1926 to 1930, yield 4.25% to 4.80%, offered Jan. 23.	Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis.
Henkel-Claus Co. \$375,000 1st ser 7s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1927 to 1935, price par, yield 7%, offered Jan. 26.	P. W. Brooks & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Kanawha Co., W. Va., \$504,000 Cabin Creek Magisterial Dist. road 5s, A & O, due Oct. 1, 1931 to 1944, yield 4.60%, offered Jan. 29.	Keane, Higbie & Co., Inc., and B. J. Van Ingen & Co., N. Y.
Knights of Columbus, Ottawa, \$80,000 ser 6s, due 1942, price par, yield 6%, offered Jan. 16.	Credit Anglo-Francaise, Ltd., Quebec.
Lakeland, Fla., \$20,000 5½s, J & J, due July 1, 1944, to 1953, yield 4.90%, offered Jan. 27.	Prudden & Co., N. Y.
Lincoln, Neb., \$500,000 school dist. 4½s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1926 to 1963, price 100.47 to 104.70, yield 4% to 4.25%, offered Jan. 23.	Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
Louisiana Apts., Seattle, \$75,000 1st (closed) ser g 6½s, J & D due Dec. 1, 1926 to 1934, price par to 99, offered Jan. 14.	Carstens & Earles, Inc., Seattle.
McKeevey Bros., Inc., \$850,000 1st ser g 7s, M & N, due Nov. 1, 1925 to 1932, offered Jan. 26.	P. W. Brooks & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp. \$12,500,000 1st s f g 6½s, M & S, due March 1, 1940, price par, yield 6.75%, offered Jan. 24.	Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Hallgarten & Co., N. Y., and Cassatt & Co., Philadelphia.
National Ice Co. \$135,000 1st ser g 6½s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1927 to 1935, price par, yield 6.50%, offered Jan. 27.	Harris, Small & Co., Detroit.
Minneapolis, Minn., \$2,350,000 4s, 4½s, 4¾s and 5s, due 1938 to 1955, yield 3.55% to 4.10%, offered Jan. 23.	Eldredge & Co., N. Y.
★New York Joint Stock Land Bank \$1,000,000 farm loan 5s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1935, price 104, yield 4.50% to 5%, offered Jan. 26.	Clark Williams & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. \$6,000,000 eq tr g 4½% cts, J & J due Jan. 1, 1926 to 1935, yield 4% to 4.65%, offered Jan. 23.	Mellon National Bank and Edward L. Stokes & Co., Philadelphia, and Hambleton & Co., Baltimore.
Oklahoma City, Okla., \$750,000 water-works & sewer 4½s, J & J, due July 1, 1941, price 102.35, yield 4.20%, offered Jan. 26.	Keane, Taylor & Co.; W. A. Harriman & Co., Inc., and Geo. H. Gibbons & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Pacific Steamship Co. \$5,000,000 1st pf marine eq 6½s, ser g, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1926 to 1945, price 101.50 to 97.25, yield 5% to 6.75%, offered Jan. 29.	Police, Fair & Co.; Geo. H. Burr, Conrad & Broom; Carstens & Earles, Inc.; Anglo-California Trust Co.; Page & Sterling; First Securities Co. and Hunter, Dulin & Co., San Francisco.
Park Manor Apts., Chicago, \$185,000 1st ser g 6½s, J & D 15, due Dec. 15, 1926 to 1934, price par, yield 6.50%, offered Jan. 23.	Geo. M. Forman & Co., Chicago.
Pittsburgh Steel Products Co. \$3,000,000 1st s f g 6s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1937, price 90.50, yield 6.05%, offered Jan. 22.	Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh.
Prospect-Wilson Bldg., Co., Cleveland, \$115,000 1st leasehold ser g 7s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1926 to 1935, price par, yield 7%, offered Jan. 24.	Stanley & Bissell, Inc., Cleveland.
Rima Steel Corp. \$3,000,000 1st (closed) s f g 7s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1935, price 88, yield 5%, offered Jan. 24.	F. J. Lisman & Co., N. Y.
Seventh and Hope St. Fireproof Bldg., Los Angeles, \$200,000 1st leasehold 7s, J & D, due Dec. 1, 1926 to 1939, price par, yield 7%, offered Jan. 22.	Prick, Martin & Co., Los Angeles.
Stemens & Halske \$10,000,000 sec s f g 7s, \$5,000,000 3-year, due Jan. 1, 1928, price 99, yield 7.37%, and \$5,000,000 10-year, due Jan. 1, 1935, price 96.50, yield 7.64%, offered Jan. 27.	Dillon, Read & Co.; Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co.; N. Y. Central Trust Co. of Illinois, Chicago, and Union Trust Co. of Cleveland.
Spring Brook Water Supply Co. \$2,500,000 1st ref g 5s, A & O, due April 1, 1965, price 100, yield 5%, offered Jan. 26.	First National Bank; Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co., and Green, Ellis & Anderson, N. Y.
Stinson Bldg., Minneapolis, \$225,000 1st ser g 6s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1927 to 1936, price par, yield 6%, offered Jan. 19.	Minneapolis Trust Co., Minneapolis.
Stokes Bldg., Portland, Ore., \$50,000 1st ser g 7s, M & N, due Nov. 1, 1927, to May 1, 1934, price par to 99, yield 7% to 7.15%, offered Jan. 15.	Clark, Kendall & Co., Inc., Portland.

*For further information see adjoining column.

BONDS

DESCRIPTION	OFFERED BY
Sun Maid Hotel Corp., Fresno, Cal., \$500,000 1st (closed) ser g 6½s, J & D, due June 1, 1927, to Dec. 1, 1939, yield 6.25 to 6.50%, offered Jan. 26.	First Securities Co., Los Angeles.
Swain Co., N. C., \$40,000 ref 5½s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1955, yield 4.85%, offered Jan. 26.	Brandon, Gordon & Waddell, N. Y. Co.
Taft Paper & Color Industries, Inc., \$1,500,000 1st 10-year s f g 6s, M & N, due Nov. 1, 1934, price 98, yield 6.25%, offered Jan. 26.	Manufacturers National Bank, Troy, N. Y.
Terrace Apts., Chicago, \$160,000 1st ser g 6½s, J & J, due Jan. 2, 1927 to 1935, price par, yield 6.50%, offered Jan. 23.	Geo. M. Forman & Co., Chicago.
Textile Bldg., San Francisco, \$125,000 1st ser 6s, due 1927 to 1937, offered Jan. 23.	S. W. Straus & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Union Co., N. J., \$351,000 road and bridge 4½s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1927 to 1947, yield 4% to 4.15%, offered Jan. 29.	Prendergast & Co. and Hoffman, O'Brien & Co., N. Y.
Union Oil Co. of California \$10,000,000 10-year s f g deb 5s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1935, price 96, yield 5.50%, offered Jan. 28.	Dillon, Read & Co. and Blair & Co., Inc., N. Y.
U. S. Cold Storage Co., Chicago, \$1,600,000 1st r e g 6s, J & J, due Jan. 1, 1945, price par, yield 6%, offered Jan. 29.	Curtis & Sanger; Jackson & Curtis; Spencer Trask & Co., N. Y., and Stevenson, Party & Stacy Co., Chicago.
Virginia-Carolina Joint Stock Land Bank \$875,000 farm loan 5s, F & A, due Feb. 1, 1935, price 102.25, yield 4.71% to 5%, offered Jan. 28.	Tucker, Anthony & Co., N. Y.; Hambleton & Co., and Mercantile Trust & Deposit Co., Baltimore; F. E. Nolting & Co., Richmond, and Trust Co. of Norfolk, Va.
Waverley Apts., Chicago, \$67,500 1st 7s, J & J 2, due Jan. 2, 1927 to 1935, price par, yield 7%, offered Jan. 20.	Cochran & McClellan & Co., Chicago.

STOCKS

DESCRIPTION	OFFERED BY
All-American Radio Corp. 40,000 shares Class "A," par \$5, price \$26, offered Jan. 23.	Paul H. Davis & Co. and Stein, Alstrin & Co., Chicago.
Armley Radio Corp. 62,500 shares, no par, offered Jan. 23.	Edmund P. Schmidt & Co., N. Y.
Easex Cotton Mills, Inc., \$3,000,000 7% cum pf, J. A. J & O, par \$100, price \$97, yield 7.20%, offered Jan. 26.	Guaranty Co. of N. Y.
Hatfield Bldg. Co., Indianapolis, \$120,000 tax exempt 1st 5% pf, J. A. J & O, par \$100, due July 1, 1926 to 1935, price par, yield 5% offered Jan. 15.	J. F. Wild & Co., Indianapolis.
Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Co. of N. Y. 16,000 shares capital, par \$25, price \$85, offered Jan. 28.	F. L. Carlisle & Co., Inc., N. Y.
National Dept. Stores, Inc., \$1,706,000 7% cum pf, F. M. A & N, price \$100, yield 7%, offered Jan. 23.	Blair & Co., Inc., N. Y.
Prati & Lambert, Inc., 50,000 shares capital, no par, price \$37.50, offered Jan. 27.	Dominick & Dominic; Chas. D. Barney & Co.; Edward B. Smith & Co., N. Y.
Seagrave Corp. 85,000 shares common, no par, price \$14.50, offered Jan. 23.	Lage & Co.; E. E. Mac Crone & Co. and Howe, Snow & Bertles, Inc., N. Y.
Standard Publishing Co. 40,000 shares 6% cum partic pf, Class "A," J. A. J & O 20, par \$25, price \$26, offered Jan. 26.	Chas. H. Jones & Co., N. Y.
1,010 Fifth Av., Inc., N. Y., \$1,750,060 6% cum pf, par \$100, price par, yield 6%, offered Jan. 27.	Fred F. French Security Co. Inc., N. Y.
The Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Co.	
(Incorporated under the Laws of the State of New Jersey)	
COMMON STOCK WITHOUT PAR VALUE	
7,000 Shares	
PRICE ON APPLICATION	
E. W. CLUCAS & CO.	
74 Broadway	

The Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company was incorporated in August, 1891, under the Laws of the State of New Jersey, as successor to Ludlow Valve Manufacturing Company, of Troy, New York, organized in January, 1866. The company's balance sheet of November 30, 1924, shows a ratio of current assets to current liabilities of twelve to one, or net working capital of \$1,010,014.00. Net current assets applicable to common stock amount to \$112.00 per share, which is equivalent to \$28.00 per share on new common stock of no par value.

PRICE ON APPLICATION
E. W. CLUCAS & CO.
74 Broadway
New York City

\$3,000,000	FINANCIAL STATEMENT (as officially reported)
Total Bonded Debt (including this issue).....	\$318,365,650
Water Bonds (included).....	31,785,258
Stinking Fund.....	\$10,086,000
Net Bonded Debt.....	536,425
Population 1920 Census 208,435	10,622,426
These bonds are direct and general obligations of the City of Akron, payable from taxes levied upon all of the taxable property therein.	\$21,162,833
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY HALLGARTEN & CO. OF NEW YORK	
F. E. CALKINS & CO. STRANAHAN, HARRIS & OATIS HEMPHILL, NOYES & CO. Incorporated	
SECURITY:—This loan will be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a first mortgage on the land and building owned in fee, having a frontage of 754 feet on Madison Avenue, and a frontage of 100 feet on 55th Street, bounded east and west by 7th and 8th Avenues. The properties have been independently appraised, as having a total valuation in excess of \$2,200,000; the land appraisal by Cushman & Wakefield, Inc., the building appraisal by Dwight P. Robinson & Co., Inc., the land and building by Fenimore C. Goode.	
P. W. CHAPMAN & CO., INC.	
42 Cedar Street, New York	
116 So. La Salle St., Chicago	
EXEMPT from all Federal, State, Municipal and Local Taxation (except Inheritance Taxes)	
\$1,000,000	
NEW YORK JOINT STOCK LAND BANK OF NEW YORK CITY	
5% Farm Loan Bonds	
Issued under the Federal Farm Loan Act.	
Price 101 and accrued interest to yield about 4.50% to 1936, and 5% thereafter.	
CLARK WILLIAMS & CO.	
160 Broadway	
New York City	

The Week in the Money Market

Week Ended Saturday, Jan. 31.

Central Reserve Cities:	Last Week.		Year to Date.*	
	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.
New York.....	\$4,924,495,845	\$5,117,042,554	\$29,640,507,450	\$23,568,465,572
Chicago.....	624,708,003	570,712,552	3,396,882,799	2,903,252,276
St. Louis.....	143,300,000	140,464,947	782,077,262	734,572,547
Total (3) C. R. cities.....	\$5,692,564,748	\$5,828,220,053	\$33,819,407,511	\$27,296,290,695
Increase.....	+2.3%	+23.8%		
Other Federal Reserve Cities:				
Boston.....	\$382,000,000	\$428,000,000	\$2,282,000,000	\$2,154,000,000
Cleveland.....	98,916,818	101,241,390	551,927,211	529,150,913
Dallas.....	41,970,517	33,366,433	245,239,241	196,370,639
Kansas City, Mo.....	122,096,054	116,641,830	654,485,611	595,316,442
Minneapolis.....	74,574,145	58,076,995	398,855,954	305,744,382
Philadelphia.....	508,000,000	464,000,000	2,795,000,000	2,430,000,000
Richmond.....	54,258,000	56,994,000	275,876,000	271,895,000
San Francisco.....	165,310,200	163,500,000	851,010,290	809,400,000
Total 8 cities.....	\$1,447,126,424	\$1,421,829,648	\$8,054,394,307	\$7,291,853,376
Increase.....	+1.7%	+10.4%		
Increase.....	\$7,139,691,172	\$7,250,040,701	\$41,873,861,818	\$34,588,144,071
Total 11 cities.....	+1.5%	+21.0%		

*The summations "Year to Date" include clearings for weeks ended Jan. 3, 1925, and Jan. 3, 1924. Although in each instance clearings for a few days of the previous year are included, such a procedure makes possible a comparison of totals by weeks between the two years.

Bank Clearings

By Telegraph to The Annalist

Other Cities:	Last Week.		Year to Date.*	
	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.
Baltimore.....	\$86,104,740	\$98,105,503	\$492,544,159	\$487,186,362
Buffalo.....	45,041,520	40,439,673	252,765,116	221,629,661
Cincinnati.....	62,453,000	63,932,276	350,686,000	329,141,700
Columbus, Ohio.....	12,169,900	15,174,900	71,490,500	69,607,400
Denver.....	30,011,940		158,127,843	
Los Angeles.....	133,854,000	148,031,000	728,858,000	750,428,000
Louisville.....	32,476,785	28,577,129	178,212,812	154,495,428
Milwaukee.....	34,883,144	35,320,096	189,137,385	176,580,859
Omaha.....	37,362,806	34,771,050	201,921,787	171,798,853
Pittsburgh.....	161,577,300	154,399,413	848,229,427	786,699,930
Providence.....	12,213,000	11,420,500	75,509,000	64,814,400
St. Paul.....	25,993,696	29,963,385	151,343,350	150,561,489
Seattle.....	34,999,755	37,475,832	188,503,859	195,596,887
Washington.....	21,375,114	21,390,046	121,391,248	112,422,199
Total 13 cities.....	\$700,504,778	\$719,050,803	\$3,850,612,643	\$3,682,963,168
Increase.....	+2.8%		4.5%	
Total 24 cities.....	\$7,840,195,950	\$7,969,091,504	\$45,724,474,401	\$38,271,107,239
Increase.....	+1.6%		19.4%	

†Denver omitted in computing totals and percentages, as corresponding figures for previous year are not available

‡Decrease.

Entire country, estimated from complete returns representing 92.3 per cent. of the total:

	1925.	P. C.	1924.
Last week.....	\$8,494,253,000	+ 2.7	\$8,264,114,000
Previous week.....	9,420,383,000	+ 28.1	7,352,640,000
Year to date.....	47,608,433,000	+ 20.1	39,640,132,900

Actual Condition

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

January 28

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CONDITIONS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JAN. 28.

Dist. 1, Boston.....	Dist. 2, New York.....	Dist. 3, Philadelphia.....	Dist. 4, Cleveland.....	Dist. 5, Richmond.....	Dist. 6, Atlanta.....	Dist. 7, Chicago.....	Dist. 8, St. Louis.....	Dist. 9, Minneapolis.....	Dist. 10, Kansas City.....	Dist. 11, Dallas.....	Dist. 12, San Francisco.....
Total gold reserve.....	\$240,255,000	\$950,785,000	\$224,470,000	\$253,066,000	\$114,128,000	\$163,711,000	\$358,322,000	\$86,681,000	\$98,078,000	\$86,002,000	\$270,967,000
Total bills discounted.....	20,586,000	84,501,000	23,357,000	32,809,000	25,639,000	14,266,000	37,721,000	7,773,000	4,051,000	4,821,000	13,294,000
Total U. S. Govt. sec. 25,347,000	114,512,000	25,832,000	45,779,000	35,530,000	50,985,000	10,311,000	21,179,000	25,360,000	18,217,000	40,368,000	
F. R. notes in circ'n.....	185,549,000	328,531,000	149,462,000	182,839,000	76,297,000	138,471,000	183,189,000	54,088,000	66,725,000	60,846,000	184,238,000
Due members' res.acct.....	140,331,000	845,739,000	127,155,000	179,858,000	67,564,000	64,604,000	304,609,000	81,534,000	55,309,000	86,525,000	60,394,000
Ratio, &c.	76.7%	79.8%	82.3%	72.3%	82.5%	86.0%	77.0%	76.1%	81.5%	73.0%	75.4%

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

Consolidated resources and liabilities of the twelve Federal Reserve Banks compare as follows:

RESOURCES—

Gold with Federal Reserve agents.....

Jan. 28, 1925. Jan. 21, 1925. Jan. 30, 1924.

\$1,730,679,000 \$1,744,722,000 \$2,127,175,000

Gold redemption fund with United States Treasury.....

53,600,000 50,590,000 50,931,000

Gold held exclusively against Federal Reserve notes.....

\$1,784,339,000 \$1,795,312,000 \$2,178,106,000

Gold settlement fund with Federal Reserve Board.....

390,815,000 502,394,000 573,226,000

Gold and gold certificates held by banks.....

564,232,000 557,013,000 301,821,000

Total gold reserves.....

\$2,939,386,000 \$2,944,720,000 \$3,143,153,000

Reserves other than gold.....

143,160,000 138,715,000 319,758,000

Total reserves.....

\$3,082,546,000 \$3,083,435,000 \$3,262,911,000

Non-reserve cash.....

74,371,000 77,322,000 59,661,000

Bills discounted:

Secured by U. S. Government obligations.....

164,892,000 161,946,000 259,280,000

Other bills discounted.....

108,800,000 100,811,000 263,027,000

Total bills discounted.....

\$273,692,000 \$202,757,000 \$522,307,000

Bills bought in open market.....

307,767,000 306,176,000 271,792,000

United States Government securities:

Bonds.....

76,174,000 74,947,000 18,584,000

Treasury notes.....

279,605,000 292,307,000 77,355,000

Certificates of indebtedness.....

38,225,000 56,210,000 24,833,000

Total United States Government securities.....

\$394,064,000 \$423,464,000 \$120,772,000

Foreign loans on gold.....

10,500,000 10,500,000

All other earning assets.....

2,559,000 2,559,000 10,000

Total earning assets.....

\$988,582,000 \$945,456,000 \$914,881,000

Five per cent. redemption fund—F. R. Bank notes.....

28,000

Uncollected items.....

572,000,000 626,914,000 531,163,000

Bank premises.....

37,939,000 57,902,000 54,504,000

All other resources.....

24,831,000 24,664,000 19,027,000

Total resources.....

\$4,800,269,000 \$4,815,633,000 \$4,842,265,000

LIABILITIES—

Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation.....

\$1,684,311,000 \$1,698,028,000 \$2,022,514,000

Federal Reserve Bank notes in circulation—net.....

434,000

Deposits:

Member bank—reserve account.....

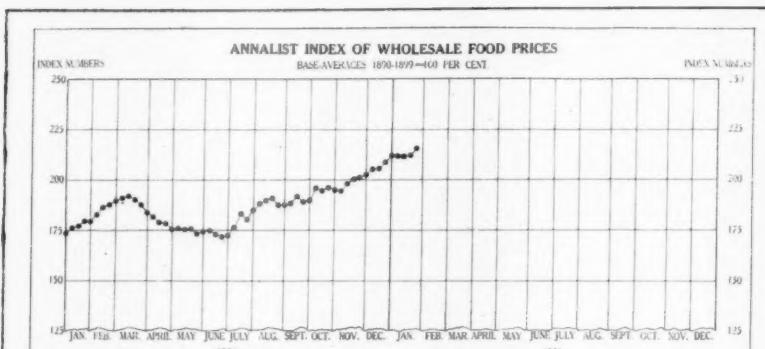
2,171,723,000 2,140,611,000 1,927,714,000

Government.....

32,114,000 31,146,000 40,941,000

Other deposits.....

11,379,000 44,339,000 22,430,000



Jan. 31, 1925. 215.474 | Feb. 2, 1924. 179.206
Jan. 24, 1925. 212.162 | Feb. 3, 1923. 180.856

Year to date—212.452

Yearly Averages

	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
190,000	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915
178,000	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914
186,290	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913
174,308	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912
282,757	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909

ITEMS COMPOSING THE INDEX

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Range for 1925— High. Low.	Same Week 1924.
Hogs, medium to heavy.....	\$10.6625	\$10.5625	\$10.70 \$10.45	\$7.00 \$8.075
Steers, good to choice.....	9.425	9.15	10.00 9.425	9.825 9.45
Beef, salt, per 200 pounds.....	17.50	17.50	17.50 17.50	16.50 16.75
Pork, salt, per 200 pounds.....	35.875	35.875	35.875 24.50	24.50 27.50
Flour, Spring patents.....	11.0	11.075	9.90 9.90	8.225 8.225
Flour, Winter straight.....	11.125	10.525	11.125 9.25	9.25 9.025
Lard, Middle West, pound.....	1.650	1.655	1.735 1.650	1.1825 1.1825
Bacon, clear sides, pound.....	.21125	.21025	.21125 .1975	.10875 .1300
Oats, No. 2 and No. 3.....	.508125	.509875	.6125 .508125	.3488125 .43625
Potatoes, white, per bushel.....	.7350	.72	.7350 .69	.825 .5700
Beef, fresh, per pound.....	.1225	.1225	.1225 .12	.1350 .1050
Mutton, dressed, per pound.....	.1250	.1400	.1250 .1450	.1400 .1400
Sheep, wethers, 100 pounds.....	11.75	11.875	11.875 10.25	9.00 7.875
Skim, per pound.....	.06175	.06225	.06175 .06050	.06000 .06000
Codfish, Georges, per pound.....	.06225	.06225	.06225 .06225	.06225 .06225
Rye flour.....	8.75	8.75	8.75 7.7625	4.275 5.025
Corn meal, per 100 pounds.....	3.425	3.425	3.425 3.425	2.35 2.00
Rice, extra fancy, per pound.....	.0775	.0775	.0775 .0775	.0775 .07375
Bans, medium per bushel.....	4.35	3.425	4.35 3.425	3.525 4.95
Apples, extra, per pound.....	1.3875	1.3375	1.4375 .1250	.1250 .11375
Prunes, 60-70s, per pound.....	.07875	.07625	.07875 .0750	.0750 .1075
Butter, creamy, bound.....	.381875	.382375	.4450 .381875	.52 .4825
Butter, dairy, pound.....	.3700	.4100	.3700 .5125	.4750 .4750
Cheese, State, whole milk, pound.....	.2450	.2450	.2450 .2325	.2450 .2825
Coffee, Rio, No. 7.....	.23125	.2325	.2375 .23125	.111875 .123125

ALIEN MIGRATION

	November.	October.	September.	August.	July.
Inbound	Non- Immi- grants, grants,	Non- Immi- grants, grants,	Non- Immi- grants, grants,	Non- Immi- grants, grants,	Non- Immi- grants, grants,
29,345	12,386	27,102	17,822	27,941	20,057
Outbound	Emi- grants, grants,	Emi- grants, grants,	Emi- grants, grants,	Emi- grants, grants,	Emi- grants, grants,
8,605	9,645	8,941	12,067	8,671	14,580
Gain or loss...	+20,740	+2,741	+18,461	+5,755	+19,270
Aliens debarred.	2,140	2,341	2,114	2,389	1,929

FAILURES (BRADSTREET'S)

Commercial Failures.....	Dec., 1924.	Nov., 1924.	Dec., 1923.
Number	1,807	1,471	1,858
Liabilities	\$51,604,581	\$15,714,434	\$80,303,150

BUILDING PERMITS

Building Permits.....	Dec., 1924.	Nov., 1924.	Dec., 1923.
Cities	180	180	180
Amount	\$250,749,375	\$233,641,249	\$250,442,139

IRON AND STEEL FIGURES

	Dec., 1924.	Nov., 1924.	Dec., 1923.
Unfilled steel orders, tons.....	4,816,676	4,031,969	4,445,339
Steel ingots produced.....	136,609	124,289	114,531
Pig iron production, daily, tons.....	95,539	83,656	93,730
Total N. Blast Furnaces. Active Dec. 1. Per Cent. of Total.	403	228	56.5

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES

The week's range of exchange on the principal foreign centres last week compared as follows:

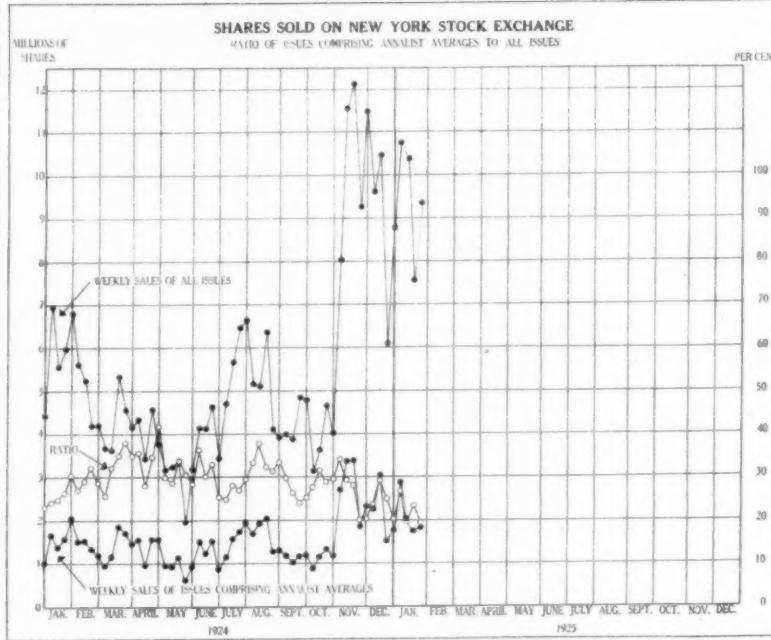
DEMAND.	Last Week.	Year 1925 to Date.	Same Week 1924.	CABLES.	Last Week.	Year 1925 to Date.	Same Week 1924.
Normal Exchange.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
4.8665—London.....	4.80	4.78%	4.80%	4.74%	4.30%	4.24%	4.80%
19.28—Paris.....	5.43	5.38%	5.41%	5.33%	4.54%	5.39%	5.45%
19.28—Belgium.....	5.20%	5.13	5.20%	4.98	4.18%	4.09%	5.21
19.28—Switzerland.....	19.30	19.28	19.50	19.24	17.25	19.32	19.30%
19.28—Italy.....	4.19%	4.12%	4.21%	4.17	4.39%	4.33%	4.20
40.29—Holland.....	40.33	40.24	40.59	40.24	37.75	37.15	40.37
19.30—Greece.....	1.76	1.70%	1.85	1.70%	2.05	1.85	1.73%
19.30—Spain.....	11.32	12.44	13.37	12.91	12.67	14.34	13.99
26.28—Denmark.....	17.87	17.84	17.62	16.43	17.86	17.94	17.68
26.80—Sweden.....	26.95	26.32	26.95	26.35	26.15	26.97	26.97
26.80—Norway.....	15.31	15.29	15.33	15.12	13.71	13.50	15.33
51.80—Australia.....	.08%	.07%	.08%	.07%	.02%	.15	.08
48.66—Bombay.....	35.75	35.58	35.36	36.88	30.38	36.00	35.88
48.66—Calcutta.....	35.88	35.75	35.36	35.88	36.00	35.48	31.00
78.00—Hongkong.....	55.88	55.88	55.58	50.88	49.88	56.00	55.50
108.82—Shanghai.....	75.80	75.60	75.75	77.00	74.50	78.62	79.87
49.83—Kobe.....	75.88	75.63	76.50	74.38	71.88	69.88	75.75
49.83—Yokohama.....	38.50	38.38	38.75	38.25	45.63	44.88	38.62
50.00—Manila.....	49.75	49.75	49.50	50.13	50.00	49.87	49.75
42.44—Buenos Aires.....	40.25	40.125	40.25	39.175	33.125	32.625	40.37
33.35—Rio.....	11.68	11.50	11.93	11.50	11.00	11.73	11.55
23.83—Germany†.....	23.81	23.80	23.81	23.80	4.170	4.348	23.81
20.46—Austria.....	.0014%	.0014%	.0014%	.0014%	.0014%	.0014%	.0014%
19.30—Poland.....	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.00	19.25	19.25	19.25
26.28—Czechoslovakia.....	2.98	3.02	2.97%	2.90%	2.98	2.97%	2.90%
19.30—Yugoslavia.....	1.64%	1.63%	1.80	1.54%	1.17%	1.11%	1.64%
19.30—Finland.....	2.52%	2.52	2.52%	2.52	2.50	2.52%	2.52
19.30—Rumania.....	.52%	.52%	.53	.51%	.50%	.52%	.50%
20.31—Hungary.....	.0013%	.0013%	.0013%	.0005	.0014%	.0013%	.0035

*The figures given under "demand" are offered and bid prices for 500-ruble notes, while under "cables" are the 100-ruble notes.
†Quotations for new reichsmark. Trading began Nov. 7, 1924.
‡Quotation represents value of old Polish mark last year. Conversion of old mark had been made into zloty, with a ratio of 1,800,000 marks to 1 zloty.

Transportation

Revenue Car Loadings—	Period or Date.	1925.	Normal. Normal.
All commodities.....	Week ended Jan. 17	932,150	788,418 + 18.2
Grain and grain products.....	Week ended Jan.		

The Week in the Stock Market



TWENTY-FIVE RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Last Yr.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Last Yr.		Net Same Day
Jan. 26...	79.99	78.82	78.93	-.45	60.66	Jan. 29...	78.99	78.90	78.99	-.73	60.87	Jan. 29...	78.99
Jan. 27...	70.33	78.57	79.01	+.08	60.65	Jan. 30...	79.85	78.94	79.56	+.57	61.00	Jan. 30...	79.85
Jan. 28...	70.86	78.79	79.72	+.71	60.59	Jan. 31...	80.09	79.49	79.81	+.25	61.24	Jan. 31...	80.09

TWENTY-FIVE INDUSTRIALS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Last Yr.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Last Yr.		Net Same Day
Jan. 26...	135.54	133.70	134.01	-.31	113.61	Jan. 29...	133.43	134.36	134.39	-.39	114.32	Jan. 29...	133.43
Jan. 27...	134.46	132.81	133.64	-.37	113.23	Jan. 30...	134.00	135.03	107.30	+.63	87.65	Jan. 30...	134.00
Jan. 28...	134.35	133.18	133.96	+.32	112.98	Jan. 31...	135.00	134.71	135.01	-.04	114.41	Jan. 31...	135.00

COMBINED AVERAGE—50 STOCKS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Last Yr.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Last Yr.		Net Same Day
Jan. 26...	107.76	106.26	107.47	-.88	87.13	Jan. 29...	107.90	106.19	106.07	-.17	87.59	Jan. 29...	107.90
Jan. 27...	106.89	105.69	106.32	-.15	86.94	Jan. 30...	107.74	106.47	107.30	+.63	87.65	Jan. 30...	107.74
Jan. 28...	107.10	105.98	106.84	+.52	86.77	Jan. 31...	107.84	107.10	107.41	+.11	87.69	Jan. 31...	107.84

Amount of rails and industrials comprising the week's total dealings compares as follows

	Jan. 31, 1925.	Feb. 1, 1924.	Differences.
Railroads	1,263,010	1,053,140	+209,870
Industrials	8,043,087	5,745,518	+2,297,569
Total	9,306,097	6,798,658	+2,507,439

*To date.

SHARES SOLD ON NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended Jan. 31, 1925.

	1925	1924	1923
Monday	1,453,920	1,386,179	759,940
Tuesday	1,331,946	1,068,668	773,425
Wednesday	1,667,490	1,288,451	739,235
Thursday	2,048,250	1,242,582	623,516
Friday	1,735,719	1,233,292	757,145
Saturday	1,068,772	579,486	608,500
Total week	9,306,097	6,798,658	4,261,731
Year to date	41,430,558	28,541,912	22,197,190

YEARLY HIGHS AND LOWS

	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
*1925.....	100.05 Jan.	105.15 Jan.	1919.....	99.73 Nov.
1924.....	107.23 Dec.	82.26 Apr.	1918.....	60.16 Nov.
1923.....	92.52 Mar.	77.15 Oct.	1917.....	64.12 Jan.
1922.....	93.06 Oct.	66.21 Jan.	1916.....	57.47 Dec.
1921.....	73.13 May	58.35 June	1915.....	101.51 Nov.
1920.....	94.07 Apr.	62.70 Dec.	1914.....	89.90 Feb.
1913.....	100.00 Jan.	115.00 Jan.	1913.....	73.30 Jan.

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

Highest and lowest prices of the year are based on sales of 100 shares. Where prices are used for less than that amount they are marked with an asterisk ().

Week Ended Saturday, January 31, 1925

1923.	Yearly Price Ranges.				STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Date Paid.	Dividend, Per Cent.	Period.	Last Week's Transactions.				
	High.	Low.	High.	Date						First.	High.	Last.	Change.	
82	64	51	61	Jan. 10	ABITIBI POWER & PAPER (sh.)	250,000	Jan. 20, '25	\$1 Q	63 1/2	64	63	64	+ 1	300
82	67	53 1/2	61	Jan. 9	Adams Express	12,000,000	Dec. 31, '24	\$1.50 Q	97 1/2	97 1/2	97	97	- 1	600
19 1/2	10 1/2	6	73 1/2	Jan. 1	Advance Rumely	13,750,000	.....	14% Q	14%	14%	14%	14%	- 1/2	900
54 1/2	54	28 1/2	51	Jan. 5	Advance Rumely pf.	12,500,000	Jan. 1, '25	75c Q	.....	.....	49	49	-	.....
72 1/2	56	93	67 1/2	Jan. 1	Air Reduction (sh.)	191,012	Jan. 15, '25	\$1 Q	87 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	- 1	2,000
14 1/2	14 1/2	14	14	Jan. 3	Ajax Rubber (sh.)	425,000	Dec. 15, '24	\$2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2	6,900
1 1/2	1 1/2	7 1/2	1 1/2	Jan. 2	Albany Journal G. M. (\$10)	13,967,440	Jan. 2, '25	1	1	1	1	1	-	1,000
100%	100%	100%	100%	Jan. 1	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan. 2, '25	1/2 SA	192	192	192	192	-	.....
106	95	122 1/2	90 1/2	Jan. 31	All-American Cable	3,250,000	Jan. 1, '25	3 SA	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	+ 2 1/2	200
80	59 1/2	87 1/2	65	85 1/2	Alliance Realty	2,586,000	Jan. 14, '25	13% Q	122	122	122	122	-	.....
112	105 1/2	118 1/2	110	118 1/2	Allied Chemical & Dye (sh.)	2,500,000	Jan. 19, '25	14% Q	100	100	100	100	-	100
51 1/2	37 1/2	73 1/2	41 1/2	Jan. 17	Allied Chemical & Dye pf.	2,118,100	Feb. 2, '25	\$1 Q	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	-	9,200
97 1/2	89	104 1/2	90	107	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing	26,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	\$1 Q	.08	.08	.08	.08	-	13,700
36 1/2	10 1/2	17 1/2	7 1/2	Jan. 30	Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing pf.	16,500,000	Jan. 15, '25	1% Q	100 1/2	107	106	106	-	500
68 1/2	28 1/2	49 1/2	34	Jan. 29	American Agricultural Chemical	33,322,100	Apr. 15, '21	22	15 1/2	18 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+ 2 1/2	22,200
100	71	100	98	Jan. 27	American Agricultural Chemical pf.	28,455,200	Apr. 15, '21	1% Q	32	54	47 1/2	53	+ 3 1/2	16,200
53 1/2	50 1/2	56	54	Jan. 25	American Bank Note (\$50)	4,045,200	Nov. 15, '24	\$1.25 Q	176	179	176	179	+ 4	300
50	25	49 1/2	36	43	American Bank Note pf. (\$50)	4,495,650	Jan. 2, '25	75c Q	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	-	100
80	65	83	68 1/2	Jan. 6	American Beet Sugar pf.	15,000,000	Jan. 31, '24	1% Q	41 1/2	42	40 1/2	40 1/2	-	3,300
60	22	38 1/2	22 1/2	Jan. 3	American Beach Magnet (a.)	13,288,200	Apr. 1, '24	\$1.25 Q	42	43 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	- 2	17,300
83 1/2	69	102	76	102	American Brake Shoe & Foundry (sh.)	156,089	Dec. 31, '24	\$1.25 Q	97 1/2	98	96 1/2	98	-	500
110	110	104 1/2	110	110	American Brake Shoe & Foundry pf.	9,600,000	Dec. 31, '24	1% Q	100	100	107 1/2	107 1/2	-	.....
107 1/2	96	132 1/2	93	127 1/2	American Can Company	41,233,300	Nov. 15, '24	1% Q	164 1/2	163	163	163	+ 3 1/2	183,400
115	106	119 1/2	109 1/2	Jan. 8	American Can Company pf.	41,233,300	Jan. 2, '25	1% Q	116	115	115	115	- 1/2	2,100
189	83	207	83	Jan. 3	American Car & Foundry	30,000,000	Jan. 1, '25	3 Q	200	201	198 1/2	200	+ 3 1/2	2,600
125	125</													

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

1923.	1924.				1925	Range.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Date Paid.	Dividend Per Cent.	Period.	Last Week's Transactions.					
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.								First	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Sales.
89	82%	89%	89%	84%	Jan. 5	85%	American Tobacco (\$50).	... 32,699,700	... Jan. 2, '25	... 11%	... Q	87%	87%	80½	87%	—	6,600
87½	81%	88½	88½	84%	Jan. 3	84%	American Tobacco, B (\$50).	... 6,000,000	... Jan. 15, '25	... 15%	... Q	104%	104%	104½	86%	—	8,200
105%	100%	106%	101	105	Jan. 14	104%	American Tobacco Company pf.	32,699,700	Jan. 2, '25	11%	Q	104%	104%	104½	104%	—	1,000
115	106	112½	104	108	Jan. 20	108%	American Type Founders.	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	15%	Q	108	108	107½	107½	+ 1%	400
107½	105%	109½	105	109	Jan. 20	108%	American Water Powers pf.	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	15%	Q	108	108	108½	108½	—	400
107½	105	109½	105	109	Jan. 20	108%	American Water Works & Electric 1st pf.	10,000,000	... Nov. 15, '24	20%	Q	35	30%	34%	32½	+ 2	4,000
93	85½	101	89½	102	Jan. 10	100	American Water Works & Electric 2nd pf.	8,943,100	Nov. 15, '24	24%	Q	101½	101½	101½	101½	—	4,000
67½	48½	102	68	98½	Jan. 21	95%	American Wholesale pf.	9,766,500	Nov. 15, '24	12%	Q	98	97½	x98	+ 1½	—	1,200
98½	92½	99½	90	97½	Jan. 20	96	American Woolen Company.	7,069,500	Jan. 1, '25	15%	Q	97	97	97	97	—	100
109%	65	78%	51½	64½	Jan. 6	49%	American Woolen Company.	40,000,000	July 15, '24	15%	Q	52	53½	49½	51½	—	137,300
111½	96%	102%	90	96½	Jan. 20	85%	American Woolen Company.	4,999,300	Jan. 15, '25	15%	Q	90	92½	85%	91	—	7,700
34	1½	7½	1½	7½	Jan. 3	4%	American Writing Paper pf.	8,058,500	Apr. 1, '24	1%	Q	45%	45%	45%	45%	—	100
2½	1	4%	1	4	Jan. 2	3½	American Writing Paper pf. ctfs. of deposit.	4,721,200	... Dec. 1, '24	1%	Q	4	4	4	4	—	—
19½	6½	12½	7	12½	Jan. 9	10%	American Zinc, Lead & Smelting (\$25).	4,828,000	May 1, '17	4	—	10½	10½	10½	10½	—	1,200
58½	24%	36½	24	39	Jan. 9	31	American Zinc, Lead & Smelting pf. (\$25).	2,014,000	Nov. 1, '20	8½	50	35	32½	34	+ 1	2,600	
33½	32%	48½	28½	43	Jan. 3	40%	Ames Copper Mining Company (\$50).	150,000,000	Jan. 21, '24	7½	44%	45½	45½	45½	45½	—	34,700
24½	11	22½	11	27½	Jan. 12	22%	Ann Arbor pf.	3,250,000	... Dec. 1, '24	2	—	26	26	26	26	—	—
45	21	46	25	46	Jan. 6	43	Archer Daniels Midland (sh.).	4,000,000	... Feb. 1, '25	15%	Q	43	43	43	43	—	100
29	29	28½	28½	30	Jan. 7	—	Archer Daniels Midland pf.	2,000,000	... Feb. 1, '25	15%	Q	26	27½	26	27½	+ 1½	1,100
91½	90	95	95	95	Jan. 19	90%	Arkansas Lead Co. pf.	4,850,000	Feb. 1, '25	15%	Q	95	95	95	95	—	200
94½	88%	94	83½	93½	Jan. 10	91	Armour pf. of Delaware.	62,333,000	Jan. 1, '25	15%	Q	91	92½	91	92	—	700
18½	10½	14½	6	12½	Jan. 28	8	Arnold, Constable & Co. (sh.).	175,000	... Dec. 1, '24	15%	Q	108	12½	108	11½	+ 1½	27,100
15	10½	16½	15	15	Jan. 14	15	Art Metal Construction (\$10).	3,205,700	Feb. 2, '25	25%	Q	15	15	15	15	—	200
89	62½	140½	75	150	Jan. 30	120%	Associated Dry Goods 1st pf.	14,982,000	Jan. 31, '24	25%	Q	147½	151	145½	147½	+ 7½	4,000
89	62½	140½	75	150	Jan. 29	94	Associated Dry Goods 2d pf.	13,617,700	Dec. 1, '24	24%	Q	94	95½	94	95½	+ 1	200
83½	84	102%	85	105	Jan. 30	101	Associated Dry Goods 3d pf.	8,671,700	Dec. 1, '24	24%	Q	104½	105	104½	105	+ 1	200
29½	24%	34%	27½	39%	Jan. 31	33	Associated Oil (\$25).	56,000,000	Jan. 26, '25	37½	C	39½	39½	39	39	+ 3½	74,700
105½	94	120%	97½	123	Jan. 6	116½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	232,463,000	Dec. 1, '24	1½	Q	118½	119½	116½	117½	+ 1½	16,100
90½	85%	96%	85½	95½	Jan. 31	92%	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	124,199,500	Feb. 2, '25	2½	SA	95½	95½	95	95	+ 1	2,400
31½	1½	5½	4½	5	Jan. 3	3	Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic.	30,000,000	... Jan. 10, '25	3½	SA	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ 1½	6,200
127	109%	152½	112	152	Jan. 7	147%	Atlanta Coast Line.	67,580,000	Jan. 1, '25	3½	SA	149½	151½	148½	150½	+ 1½	4,000
34	9½	23	10½	25½	Jan. 11	20	Atlanta, Gulf & West Indies S. S.	14,963,400	Feb. 1, '25	2½	Q	24	25½	23½	25	+ 1½	9,000
27	6½	31½	12½	38	Jan. 19	31	Atlanta, Gulf & West Indies S. S. pf.	14,979,900	Jan. 3, '21	\$1.25	—	36	37½	35½	37	+ 6	3,400
160	98%	140%	78½	116%	Jan. 30	95%	Atlantic Refining.	50,000,000	June 16, '24	1	—	106½	116½	115½	115½	+ 6	18,300
120	115	118	108	115	Jan. 14	115%	Atlantic Refining pf.	20,000,000	Dec. 2, '24	25%	Q	113	113½	114	114	+ 1½	400
20	6½	21½	14	21½	Jan. 21	19%	Atlas Powder (sh.).	249,491	Dec. 16, '24	\$1	Q	52	51½	52	52	+ 1½	400
90½	82	94	94	94	Jan. 9	92	Atlas Powder pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 2, '25	15%	Q	92	92	92	92	—	—
20½	82%	93	93	93	Jan. 10	94	Atlas Tack (sh.).	95,000	... Jan. 15, '25	—	—	10	10	9½	9½	—	400
35½	17	33½	18½	32½	Jan. 12	27½	Atlas Tack pf.	125,839	... Jan. 20, '25	—	—	29	27½	27½	27½	+ 1½	3,500
89½	78%	91	79	90	Jan. 23	87%	Austin Nichols & Co. (sh.).	5,500,000	Feb. 1, '25	1%	Q	88	88	87½	87½	+ 2½	300
40	40	38	37½	41	Jan. 7	1%	Austin Nichols & Co. pf.	100,000	Oct. 15, '23	81	—	2½	2½	2½	2½	—	800
84½	48%	72½	44½	74½	Jan. 10	66	Auto Knitter Hosiery (sh.).	4,029,600	Dec. 21, '24	1%	Q	45%	45%	45%	45%	+ 1½	100
4½	2	4%	3	4½	Jan. 27	45%	Auto Sales pf. (\$50).	2,886,735	Dec. 31, '21	\$4½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
71½	41½	134%	104%	137%	Jan. 14	128%	Baldwin Locomotive.	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '25	3½	SA	132½	133½	129½	132½	+ 1½	58,600
60½	40%	84%	82½	85½	Jan. 8	77%	Baltimore & Ohio.	20,000,000	Jan. 1, '25	3½	SA	116½	116½	116½	116½	—	100
60½	55%	66½	56½	66½	Jan. 2	65	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	60,000,000	Dec. 1, '24	1	Q	65½	65½	65½	65½	—	2,200
94½	84	94	84	94	Jan. 15	94	Bangor & Aroostook pf.	3,860,000	Jan. 1, '25	3½	Q	41	40½	40½	40½	—	1,300
55	20½	39	23½	37½	Jan. 12	35	Barnett Leather (sh.).	40,000	Aug. 15, '20	\$1.50	—	35	35	35	35	—	50
98	82	95	86	96	Jan. 24	96	Bartender pf.	1,500,000	Jan. 1, '25	1½	Q	93½	93½	93½	93½	—	50
35	9%	23½	14	21½	Jan. 21	21½	Bassett Corporation, Class A (\$25).	45,225,800	Dec. 30, '21	62½	—	24½	23½	23½	23½	+ 1½	64,700
62½	6	59	39½	48½	Jan. 5	45	Bassett Corporation, Class B (\$25).	3,713,270	Apr. 30, '21	62½	—	20½	21½	21½	21½	+ 1½	4,000
100	95	98	95	98½	Jan. 29	97	Jan. 10	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	1%	Q	97	97	97	97	—	200
40	40	38	37½	40½	Jan. 20	20	Bayuk Cigars 1st pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	1%	Q	97½	97½	97½	97½	—	400
104	104	124½	104	133	Jan. 7	120%	Beech Creek Railroad (\$50).	6,000,000	Jan. 2, '25	25%	Q	125½	125½	125½	125½	—	6,000
121½	104%	124½	133	120	Jan. 7	120%	Brooklyn Edison.	59,748,200	Dec. 1, '24	2	Q	127	128½	125½</td			

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges.								STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend, Per Cent.		Last Week's Transactions.					Sales.
1923. High.	Low.	1924. High.	Low.	1925. High.	Low.	Date.	Date.			Date Paid.	Per Cent.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	
97%	90	79%	60%	78	Jan. 7	75%	Jan. 27	Consolidated Gas (sh.)	\$3,600,000	Dec. 15, '24	\$1.25	Q	76%	76%	76%	— 3%	28,200
14%	6	8	2%	54	Jan. 7	44	Jan. 12	Consolidated Coal, Maryland	41,954,100	Jan. 31, '25	1%	Q	—	—	—	—	—
42%	42%	69%	43%	70%	Jan. 3	66%	Jan. 27	Consolidated Textile (sh.)	1,277,124	Jan. 15, '25	75c	Q	4%	4%	4%	— 1%	9,300
110%	102%	114%	104%	120%	Jan. 26	103	Jan. 25	Continental Can Co. (sh.)	449,923	Nov. 15, '24	\$1	Q	67%	68%	66%	— 1%	19,300
103%	100	100%	89%	120%	Jan. 26	103	Jan. 25	Continental Can Co. (sh.)	5,624,000	Jan. 15, '25	75c	Q	—	—	—	—	—
12%	5	8%	6%	54	Jan. 12	34	Jan. 20	Continental Can Co. (sh.)	10,000,000	Jan. 10, '25	3	SA	111%	120%	111%	+ 1%	12,800
129%	115%	123%	115%	121	Jan. 26	118%	Jan. 7	Continental Motors (sh.)	1,760,845	Jan. 30, '25	20c	Q	9%	9%	9%	— 1%	19,000
62%	59%	40%	22%	35	Jan. 31	25%	Jan. 25	Corn Products Refining Company (\$25)	63,350,000	Jan. 20, '25	50c	Q	30%	38%	38%	+ 1%	17,850
109%	83%	95	80%	87	Jan. 30	83	Jan. 25	Corn Products Refining Company pf.	23,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	1%	Q	120%	120%	120%	+ 1%	200
30%	20	43	21	44%	Jan. 27	43	Jan. 26	Corden & Co. (sh.)	1,257,800	Aug. 1, '24	\$1	Q	31%	35	35	+ 3%	114,200
84%	57%	76	48	79%	Jan. 17	72%	Jan. 16	Corden & Co. (sh.)	6,908,000	Dec. 1, '24	1%	Q	87%	87%	87%	+ 1%	400
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Crex Carpet Company	2,908,000	Jan. 15, '25	1	Q	43	44%	43	+ 1%	400
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Crucible Steel Company	55,000,000	Jan. 31, '25	1	Q	70%	70%	70%	+ 2%	27,000
94%	85%	97	80	96	Jan. 15	93	Jan. 12	Crucible Steel Company pf.	25,000,000	Dec. 31, '24	1%	Q	94%	94%	94%	+ 1%	600
37%	23	38%	28%	31%	Jan. 7	29%	Jan. 5	Cuban-American Sugar (sh.)	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '25	75c	Q	30%	31%	30%	+ 1%	13,400
102%	92	100%	69%	84	Jan. 8	80	Jan. 5	Cuban-American Sugar pf.	7,893,800	Jan. 2, '25	1%	Q	98%	98%	98%	+ 1%	100
29%	18%	100%	10%	134	Jan. 7	124	Jan. 12	Cuba Cane Sugar (sh.)	500,000	—	—	—	13%	13%	13%	+ 1%	4,400
65%	33%	71%	53%	69%	Jan. 7	56%	Jan. 14	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '21	1%	Q	57%	58	56%	+ 1%	11,900
69%	63	92	71%	69	Jan. 2	89	Jan. 5	Cuba Railroad pf.	10,000,000	Feb. 2, '25	3	SA	—	—	89	+ 1%	—
12%	3	8%	4%	6	Jan. 2	5%	Jan. 26	Cuban Dominican Sugar (sh.)	1,628,911	—	—	5%	5%	5%	+ 1%	4,400	
58%	30	32	38	44%	Jan. 6	39%	Jan. 30	Cuban Dominican Sugar pf.	11,494,200	Dec. 20, '25	24	Q	42%	42%	39%	+ 1%	1,500
100%	95	80	75	35	Jan. 31	25%	Jan. 25	Cushman's Sons (sh.)	95,240	Dec. 1, '24	1%	Q	131%	131%	131%	+ 1%	500
30%	20	43	21	44%	Jan. 27	43	Jan. 26	Cushman's Sons pf.	1,788,000	Dec. 1, '24	1%	Q	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	—
84%	57%	76	48	79%	Jan. 17	72%	Jan. 16	Cuyamel Fruit (sh.)	250,000	Dec. 29, '24	1	Q	52	52%	51	+ 1%	3,100
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	DANIEL BOONE WOOLEN MILLS (\$25)	4,687,500	July 1, '24	75c	—	6%	6%	5%	+ 1%	6,400
61%	54%	32%	6	7%	Jan. 9	4%	Jan. 30	Davison Chemical (sh.)	234,345	Nov. 15, '20	\$1	Q	47%	47%	45%	+ 1%	1,500
60%	60%	60%	38%	84	Jan. 13	82%	Jan. 5	Deere & Co. pf.	37,828,500	Dec. 1, '24	75c	Q	87%	87%	87%	+ 1%	100
28	18%	22%	18%	24%	Jan. 28	23	Jan. 28	De Beers Con. M. (sh.)	31,200	Feb. 1, '25	95c	Q	24%	23	24%	+ 1%	500
124%	93%	139%	104%	142%	Jan. 17	136%	Jan. 8	Delaware & Hudson	42,503,000	Dec. 20, '25	24	Q	138%	137%	138%	+ 1%	3,000
130%	105%	149%	110%	144%	Jan. 13	138	Jan. 16	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western (\$50)	84,554,000	Jan. 20, '25	\$12.50	Q	138%	141	138%	+ 1%	4,700
111	100%	43%	42	60	Jan. 12	42	Jan. 2	Denver & Rio Grande Western pf.	11,914,000	—	—	48%	48%	45	+ 1%	7,200	
111	100%	115%	104%	115	Jan. 7	110	Jan. 5	Detroit Edison	63,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	2	Q	114%	115	114%	+ 1%	—
20	20%	22%	20	51	Jan. 20	51	Jan. 29	Detroit & Mackinac	3,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	35%	35%	35	72	Jan. 8	72	Jan. 8	Detroit Mackinac pf.	15,358,000	Jan. 2, '24	1%	Q	71	71%	71%	+ 1%	—
65%	65%	71	71	71	Jan. 29	71	Jan. 29	Detroit United Railway	1,933,400	Jan. 2, '25	1%	Q	97%	97%	97%	+ 1%	100
98%	98%	98%	97	97	Jan. 29	97	Jan. 29	Duquesne Light 1st pf. Ser. A	30,000,000	Dec. 15, '25	1	Q	105%	107	105%	+ 1%	550
25	15%	20%	11%	11%	Jan. 12	15	Jan. 21	Diamond Match	16,965,100	Dec. 15, '24	2	Q	—	—	119	+ 1%	—
14%	11	18	9%	16%	Jan. 12	15	Jan. 21	Dome Mines (sh.)	1,000,000	Jan. 20, '25	50c	Q	15%	15%	15%	+ 1%	2,000
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Douglas-Pecin (sh.)	300,000	Dec. 31, '24	25c	Q	15%	15%	15%	+ 1%	700
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Duluth-Superior Traction	3,500,000	Jan. 2, '25	1	Q	—	—	20	+ 1%	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	—	—	—	3%	3%	3%	+ 1%	200
148%	106%	142	112	146	Jan. 14	134	Jan. 5	Du Pont de Nemours & Co. deb. 6%	95,067,900	Dec. 15, '24	2	Q	142%	140	140%	+ 1%	32,400
103%	101	96	95	96	Jan. 31	94	Jan. 23	Du Pont Nemours & Co. deb. 6%	69,521,200	Jan. 26, '25	1%	Q	94%	95%	94%	+ 1%	700
89%	82	90	5	9	Jan. 31	8	Jan. 31	Durham Hosiery, Class B (\$50)	1,561,000	July 1, '24	15%	Q	8	9	8	+ 1%	500
18%	9	57	40	103	Jan. 30	105	Jan. 7	Durham Hosiery pf.	3,000,000	Aug. 1, '24	1%	Q	40	40	40	+ 1%	—
80%	56%	60%	56%	60%	Jan. 23	60%	Jan. 23	Duquesne Light 1st pf. Ser. A	30,000,000	Dec. 15, '25	1	Q	105%	107	105%	+ 1%	550
31	19%	24	18	19%	Jan. 3	18%	Jan. 23	Eagle & Pittsburg (\$50)	2,000,000	Dec. 10, '24	87%	50c	18%	18%	18%	+ 1%	200
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Erie & Pittsburgh	250,000	Jan. 31, '25	50c	Q	18%	18%	18%	+ 1%	—
13	3	41	2	3	Jan. 5	2%	Jan. 10	FAIRBANKS COMPANY (\$25)	1,500,000	Apr. 1, '21	2	Q	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fairbanks Company pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 1, '21	2	Q	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fairbanks, Morse & Co. (sh.)	368,971	Dec. 31, '24	65c	Q	34%	33%	34%	+ 1%	2,400
93%	52	61	100%	93%	Jan. 10	93%	Jan. 27	Famous Players-Lasky (sh.)	243,431	Feb. 1, '25	82	Q	96	96%	94%	+ 1%	19,600
90%	82	87%	100%	100%	Jan. 10	93%	Jan. 27	Famous Players-Lasky pf.	9,300,000	Jan. 1, '25	\$2	Q	108	108	106	+ 1%	600
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Federal Light & Traction (sh.)	7,462,400	Jan. 2, '25	1131.75	Q	135	136	134	+ 1%	900
10%	10%	85%	85%	85%	Jan. 14	85	Jan. 14	Federal Light & Traction pf.	3,879,600	Nov. 30, '24	1%	Q	23	23	20%	+ 1%	700
47%	37%	90%	44%	85%	Jan. 2	81%	Jan. 27	Federal Mining & Smelting (sh.)	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	1%	Q	85%	85%	85%	+ 1%	12,600
78%	58%	109	60%	106%	Jan. 31	109	Jan. 23	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	12,000,000	Dec. 15, '25	1%	Q	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%</	

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges.										STOCKS.										Amount Capital Stock Listed.										Last Week's Transactions.					
1923		1924		1925		Range.		Date.							Date Paid.		Dividend.		Per Cent.		Period.		First.		High.		Low.		Last.		Change.		Sales.		
97%	67	118%	83	119%	Jan. 9	112	Jan. 27	International Business Machines (sh.)		150,688	Jan. 10, '25	\$2	Q	113	131%	112	113	— 1%	1,700																
44	31	59%	40%	57	Jan. 31	52	Jan. 5	International Cement (sh.)		400,000	Dec. 31, '24	\$1	Q	57	59%	50	50	+ 2%	8,839																
27%	19%	39	29	37%	Jan. 2	31	Jan. 21	International Combustion Engineering (sh.)		437,934	Jan. 31, '25	50	Q	32%	35%	31	35%	+ 2%	22,400																
98%	66%	110%	78	110%	Jan. 23	105%	Jan. 16	International Harvester		99,876,600	Jan. 15, '25	1%	Q	108%	108%	106	108	— 3%	4,800																
110%	100	115%	108	115%	Jan. 3	112	Jan. 21	International Harvester Co.		60,548,000	Dec. 1, '24	1%	Q	114%	114%	114	114%	— 3%	600																
47%	18%	47%	26%	48%	Jan. 12	42	Jan. 5	International Mercantile Marine pt.		49,814,400	Feb. 1, '25	1%	Q	123%	123%	123	123	+ 3%	8,300																
16%	10%	27%	11%	28%	Jan. 31	25	Jan. 15	International Nickel (§25)		41,834,600	Mar. 1, '19	50c	Q	20%	25%	25	25	+ 2%	34,200																
83	69%	95	75%	97%	Jan. 28	94	Jan. 6	International Nickel pf.		8,912,600	Feb. 2, '25	1%	Q	97%	97%	97	97%	+ 1%	300																
58%	27%	60	34%	62	Jan. 13	54%	Jan. 26	International Paper Company		20,000,000	.....	.....	.....	56%	56%	54	56	+ 1%	13,700																
75%	60	94%	94%	74%	Jan. 12	73	Jan. 8	International Paper Company pf., stamped		547,200	Jan. 15, '25	1%	Q	94%	94%	94	94	— 3%	200																
40	40	48%	44%	44%	Jan. 20	59%	Jan. 2	International Ry. of Central America		24,472,800	Jan. 15, '25	1%	Q	73%	73%	73	73	— 2%	200																
92	77	79	70	77	Jan. 10	77	Jan. 10	International Salt		6,077,100	Jan. 2, '25	1%	Q	116	115%	115	115	— 1%	1,000																
12%	114%	119%	115%	119%	Jan. 8	119%	Jan. 6	International Shoe (sh.)		9,780,000	Feb. 1, '25	1%	Q	91%	90%	90	90	+ 1%	200																
71%	64%	94	94	96%	Jan. 2	90	Jan. 6	International Telephone & Telegraph		17,800,000	Jan. 15, '25	1%	Q	91%	90%	90	90	+ 1%	4,300																
6%	1%	3%	1%	1%	Jan. 2	1%	Jan. 6	Iowa Central		17,180,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
41%	24%	32%	24%	24%	Jan. 5	24	Jan. 14	Intertape Corporation (sh.)		199,130	Nov. 15, '24	25c	Q	25	25	25	25	— 1%	500																
58%	32%	100%	39%	99	Jan. 7	82	Jan. 27	Iron Products (§10)		232,690	Jan. 21, '25	\$1.50	Q	82	86	82	86	+ 1%	500																
110%	92	113%	100%	100%	.....	.....	.....	Iron Products pf.		976,000	Nov. 15, '24	2	Q	44	45%	42	44	+ 1%	12,700																
118,700	118,700	118,700	118,700	118,700	118,700	118,700	118,700	Ivanhoe Creek Coal (§1)		118,700	Jan. 2, '25	13	Q	—	—	—	—	—	111																
24	15%	23%	16%	20%	Jan. 3	18%	Jan. 21	JEWEL TEA		12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100																
68%	68	106	78	104%	Jan. 8	102%	Jan. 19	Jewel Tea pf.		3,640,000	Oct. 1, '19	1%	Q	104	104	103	104	— 3%	100																
63%	20%	20%	14%	20%	Jan. 3	18%	Jan. 19	Jones Bros. Tea		10,000,000	Oct. 15, '23	\$2	Q	18%	18%	18	18	+ 1%	1,400																
110%	107	115	109	113	Jan. 7	112	Jan. 31	Jones & Laughlin Steel pf.		60,000,000	Dec. 1, '25	1%	Q	112%	112	112	112	— 1%	300																
110%	92	113%	100%	100%	.....	.....	.....	Jordan Motor Car (sh.)		126,000	Dec. 31, '24	75c	Q	44	45%	42	44	+ 1%	12,700																
97%	91	99	92	100%	Jan. 22	99	Jan. 2	KANSAS CITY POWER & LT. 1st pf., (sh.)		110,000	Jan. 2, '25	1%	Q	39	39%	36	37	+ 1%	32,800																
27%	15%	41%	17%	30%	Jan. 26	33	Jan. 15	Kansas City Southern		30,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	1%	Q	57	57%	57	57	+ 1%	1,300																
31%	48%	59%	51%	58%	Jan. 23	57	Jan. 15	Kansas City Southern pf.		21,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	1%	Q	58	58%	57	57	+ 1%	15,400																
31%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Jan. 28	%	Jan. 2	Kansas & Gulf (§10)		1,649,390	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23%																
45%	28%	38%	16%	27%	Jan. 5	22	Jan. 30	Kaiser (Julius) & Co. (sh.)		61,581	Jan. 2, '25	25	Q	25	25	22	23	+ 1%	4,700																
104	95	102%	77	90	Jan. 13	89	Jan. 12	Kaiser (Julius) & Co. pf. (sh.)		109,680	Jan. 2, '25	\$2	Q	15	15	15	15	— 1%	47,500																
62%	20%	35	9%	45%	Jan. 7	31	Jan. 21	Kelly-Springfield Tire (§25)		9,066,000	Feb. 1, '21	13	Q	154	154	153	154	+ 1%	4,700																
108	78	88	33	51	Jan. 5	44	Jan. 22	Kelly-Springfield Tire pf.		5,264,700	Feb. 15, '24	2	Q	48	48	48	48	+ 4%	400																
92%	70	78	40	52	Jan. 7	52	Jan. 27	Kelly-Springfield Tire 1st pf.		2,950,000	Apr. 1, '24	1%	Q	51	51	51	51	+ 1%	100																
117%	75	104	76	104	Jan. 6	104	Jan. 27	Keltay Wheel pf.		10,600,000	Dec. 1, '24	25	Q	124	124	124	124	+ 1%</																	

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges—1924										Last Week's Transactions.									
High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Date.	Range.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Date Paid.	Dividend Per Cent.	Period.	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Sales.		
18%	9%	16%	11%	Jan. 7	14%	Jan. 21	Nevada Consolidated Copper (\$5).....	9,997,285	Sep. 30, '24	25c	15	15%	14%	15%	+ 1%	2,200			
60%	47%	57%	47%	Jan. 20	13%	Jan. 8	Navy News & Hampton Ry., Gas & Elec. Co.	2,800,000	Feb. 2, '25	1%	Q	54%	54%	54%	+ 1%	100			
92	72%	47	76	Nov. 20	82%	Jan. 20	Newport News & Hampton Ry., Gas & El. pf.	1,500,000	Jan. 1, '25	1%	Q	54%	54%	54%	+ 1%	—			
102	82%	121%	100%	Jan. 7	114%	Jan. 6	New Orleans, Texas & Mexico.....	14,500,000	Dec. 1, '24	1%	Q	115	115	114%	— 1%	1,500			
62%	26%	57	36%	Jan. 2	56%	Jan. 28	New York Air Brake (sh.).....	2,000,000	Feb. 2, '25	1%	Q	52	52	52%	+ 1%	5,900			
41%	45%	57	47%	Jan. 19	54%	Jan. 31	New York Air Brake, Class A (sh.).....	100,000	Jan. 1, '25	1%	Q	55%	55%	54%	+ 1%	1,000			
23%	24%	37	35%	Jan. 8	33	Jan. 20	New York Canners 1st pf.	150,000	Jan. 15, '24	50c	SA	34	34	33%	+ 1%	800			
34%	30	83%	83%	Jan. 2	117%	Jan. 2	New York Central.....	1,553,200	Feb. 1, '25	35c	SA	84	84	84	+ 1%	—			
107%	103%	119%	99%	Jan. 13	124%	Jan. 6	New York, Chicago & St. Louis.....	305,000	Feb. 2, '25	1%	Q	122%	122%	123%	+ 1%	88,500			
80%	70%	128	120	Jan. 6	124	Jan. 6	New York, Chicago & St. Louis pf.	31,954,400	Jan. 1, '25	1%	Q	129	129	127%	+ 1%	2,600			
95%	80%	98%	91%	Jan. 14	98%	Jan. 6	New York, Chicago & St. Louis pf.	2,267,300	Jan. 2, '25	1%	Q	90%	91	90%	+ 1%	1,400			
71	13%	37%	30%	Jan. 28	25%	Jan. 28	New York Dock.....	7,000,000	Feb. 16, '24	25c	SA	27	27	25%	+ 1%	400			
51%	37%	53%	41%	Jan. 3	52%	Jan. 14	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	25c	SA	54	55%	54%	+ 1%	500			
162	130%	162	137%	Jan. 6	161%	Jan. 5	New York & Harlem (\$50).....	8,638,650	Jan. 2, '25	\$2.50	SA	173	173	173	+ 1%	50			
123	153	153	153	Jan. 3	153	Jan. 19	New York, Lackawanna & Western.....	1,361,350	Jan. 2, '25	\$2.50	SA	153	153	153	+ 1%	—			
100%	96%	102	100%	Jan. 3	100	Jan. 8	New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	10,000,000	Jan. 2, '25	1%	Q	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	—			
121%	98%	33%	34%	Jan. 6	29%	Jan. 19	New York, New Haven & Hartford.....	157,117,900	Sep. 30, '13	1%	SA	30%	37%	30%	+ 1%	39,800			
21%	14%	280	16	27%	23%	Jan. 28	New York, Northern & Western.....	58,113,900	Jan. 28, '25	1	—	23%	24	23%	+ 1%	3,000			
15%	8%	20	11	Jan. 20	20	Jan. 5	New York Shipbuilding (sh.).....	200,000	Nov. 6, '24	2	—	—	20	20	+ 1%	—			
92	91	98%	80	100	97	Jan. 15	New York State Railways pf.	19,921,000	Oct. 2, '25	1%	Q	—	—	27	+ 1%	—			
17	42	45%	45%	Jan. 3	45%	Jan. 5	New York Stock pf. (sh.).....	3,862,500	Jan. 2, '25	1%	Q	99	100	99	+ 1%	200			
29	27	29	28	Jan. 2	28	Jan. 5	Niagara Falls Power (sh.).....	2,29,921	Jan. 2, '25	1%	Q	61	61	61	+ 1%	—			
102%	101	101	101	Jan. 10	126%	Jan. 27	Niagara Falls Power pf. (\$25).....	17,818,000	Dec. 15, '24	50c	Q	28%	28%	28%	+ 1%	1,300			
18%	9	29	12%	Jan. 26	26%	Jan. 20	Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power pf.	16,647,900	Jan. 15, '25	43c	SA	28%	28%	28%	+ 1%	—			
117%	100	133%	102%	Jan. 10	126%	Jan. 27	Norfolk & Western.....	16,000,000	Jan. 1, '24	1%	Q	24	24	23%	+ 1%	2,900			
78%	72	79	73	Jan. 27	77%	Jan. 8	North American (\$10).....	23,000,000	Nov. 19, '24	1%	Q	77%	77%	77%	+ 1%	100			
24%	17%	45	22	44	41%	Jan. 5	North American Coal & \$50).....	28,200,450	Jan. 2, '25	50c	Q	43%	42%	42%	+ 1%	25,000			
18%	42%	50%	43%	Jan. 30	46%	Jan. 2	Northern Central (\$50).....	8,075,750	Jan. 1, '25	75c	Q	47%	46%	47%	+ 1%	2,900			
71	74	78%	72%	Jan. 21	77%	Jan. 21	Northern Pacific.....	27,079,550	Jan. 15, '25	\$2	SA	69%	77	77	+ 1%	11,400			
61%	19%	73	47%	Jan. 1	68%	Jan. 16	Nunnally Company (sh.).....	24,798,400	Feb. 2, '25	1%	Q	69%	70	69%	+ 1%	1,500			
100%	7%	91%	7	Jan. 30	10%	Jan. 8	Nunnally Company (sh.).....	100,000	Dec. 31, '24	50c	SA	8%	10%	8%	+ 1%	—			
21	4%	8%	4%	Jan. 16	16	Jan. 22	ONTARIO SILVER MINING CO., new (sh.).....	150,000	.....	—	—	—	54%	54%	+ 1%	200		
50	25%	30	18%	Jan. 21	18%	Jan. 6	Onyx Hosiery (sh.).....	160,000	.....	—	—	20	20	20	+ 1%	—		
98	80%	80%	76%	Jan. 22	82	Jan. 14	Onyx Hosiery pf.	3,500,000	Dec. 1, '24	1%	Q	82	82	82	+ 1%	—			
21%	16%	29	27	Jan. 27	27%	Jan. 16	Orpheum Circuit (\$1).....	540,000	Feb. 1, '25	1%	Q	41%	41%	41%	+ 1%	100			
96	84%	98%	92%	Jan. 27	98%	Jan. 6	Orpheum Circuit (pf.).....	6,000,000	Jan. 1, '25	2%	Q	98%	98%	98%	+ 1%	200			
104%	98%	104%	104%	Jan. 10	102%	Jan. 5	Otis Elevator pf.	11,180,800	Jan. 15, '25	\$1	Q	91%	91%	90%	+ 1%	300			
14%	7	113%	61%	Jan. 13	103%	Jan. 17	Otis Steel (sh.).....	6,500,000	Jan. 15, '25	1%	Q	65%	65%	65%	+ 1%	1,500			
72%	45	74%	44%	Jan. 12	41%	Jan. 5	Otis Steel pf.	414,668	.....	—	—	10%	11%	11%	+ 1%	—		
52%	36%	47%	39%	Jan. 30	50%	Jan. 28	Owens Bottle (\$25).....	8,830,600	July 1, '21	1%	Q	61	66%	66%	+ 1%	40,300			
110	108	111%	107%	Jan. 28	10%	Jan. 30	Owens Bottle pf.	16,513,750	Jan. 1, '25	75c	Q	46	47%	46%	+ 1%	2,700			
21	4%	40	29%	Jan. 12	25	Jan. 6	PACIFIC COAST.....	7,000,000	Nov. 1, '20	1	—	28%	28%	28%	+ 1%	100			
40	25%	62	43	Jan. 22	64	Jan. 13	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	5,525,000	Feb. 2, '25	2%	SA	28%	28%	28%	+ 1%	—			
24	15%	40%	29%	Jan. 10	39%	Jan. 5	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	4,000,000	May 1, '21	1	—	41%	41%	41%	+ 1%	100			
94%	73	105%	90%	Jan. 10	102%	Jan. 5	Pacific Gas & Electric.....	14,180,400	Jan. 15, '25	2	Q	103%	104	103%	+ 1%	800			
12%	7	10%	9	Jan. 16	9	Jan. 2	Pacific Mail (\$5).....	1,499,970	Dec. 15, '24	\$1	Q	96	96	96	+ 1%	200			
22%	31%	58%	45%	Jan. 28	51%	Jan. 5	Pacific Oil (sh.).....	3,500,000	Jan. 20, '25	\$1	SA	60%	55%	55%	+ 1%	800			
93	67	95%	85%	Jan. 15	112%	Jan. 28	Pacific Telephone & Telegraph.....	18,000,000	.....	—	—	105	105	105	+ 1%	—		
94%	91%	93%	88%	Jan. 15	104%	Jan. 16	Packard Motor Car Company (\$10).....	82,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	14c	Q	94%	95	94%	+ 1%	3,500			
40%	25%	40%	35%	Jan. 20	41%	Jan. 16	Packard Motor Car Company pf.	23,770,200	Jan. 31, '25	160c	Q	15%	15%	15%	+ 1%	13,600			
21	15%	40%	35%	Jan. 29	41%	Jan. 13	Pan-American Petroleum & Transport (\$50).....	48,200,450	Dec. 15, '24	1%	Q	65%	65%	65%	+ 1%	61,200			
93%	53	65%	44%	Jan. 31	64	Jan. 8	Pan-American Club (\$50).....	86,961,700	Jan. 20, '25	\$1	Q	65%	65%	65%	+ 1%	337,200			
60%	61%	75	50	Jan. 26	52	Jan. 26	Panhandle Prod. & Refining (sh.).....	198,770	.....	—	—	5	5%	5%	+ 1%	8,500		
61%	27%	42%	29%	Jan. 26	50%	Jan. 15	Panhandle Prod. & Refining pf.	2,935,200	July 2, '23	2	—	50	50%	50	+ 1%	300			
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	Park & Tilford (sh.).....	200,000	.....	—	—	334	334	32%	+ 1%	2,900		
18%	18%	24%	18%	Jan. 10	32%	Jan. 16	Park & Tilford pf.	150,000	.....	—	—	334	334	32%	+ 1%	—		
105%	101%	106%	103%	Jan. 13	105%	Jan. 29	Parish-Bingham stamped (sh.).....	2,226,300	Dec. 31, '24	1%	Q	105%	105	105	+ 1%	300			
102	95%	100%	97%	Jan. 13	105	Jan. 29	Penney (J. C.) pf.	19,777	Jan. 2, '25	\$2	Q	96%	96%	96%	+ 1%	—			
17%	40%	50%	42%	Jan. 5	48	Jan. 2	Pennsylvania Edison pf. (sh.).....	499,260	Nov. 29, '24	75c	Q	48%	48%	48%	+ 1%	17,950			
43%	27%	30%	18%	Jan. 2	19%	Jan. 30</													

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Yearly Price Ranges,										STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Date Paid.			Last Week's Transactions.			
1923-High.	Low.	1924-High.	Low.	1925-Date.	Range.	Low.	Date.		First.			High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Sales		
16	6%	105	102%	26% Jan. 12	20% Jan. 27	20% Jan. 27	20% Jan. 27	Sherwin-Williams 1st pf.	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '24	1%	Q	23% 250e	22% 250e	20% 250e	104	- 1%	69,900
34%	22%	37	22%	36% Jan. 31	32% Jan. 16	32% Jan. 16	32% Jan. 16	Simms Petroleum (\$10)	7,205,060	Jan. 2, '25	50e	Q	23% 250e	22% 250e	20% 250e	- 3%	+ 3%	9,900
101%	96%	101%	94%	100% Jan. 15	100% Jan. 15	100% Jan. 15	100% Jan. 15	Simmons Company (sh.)	984,529	Jan. 2, '25	50e	Q	30% 200e	30% 200e	30% 200e	- 1%	- 1%	100
39%	16%	27%	15%	24% Jan. 14	24% Jan. 5	24% Jan. 5	24% Jan. 5	Simons Consolidated Oil (sh.)	6,000,000	Jan. 2, '25	1%	Q	100% 100e	100% 100e	100% 100e	- 1%	- 1%	100
99%	90%	90%	73%	93% Jan. 31	78% Jan. 2	78% Jan. 2	78% Jan. 2	Sinclair Consolidated Oil (sh.)	4,481,282	May 31, '24	50e	Q	19% 240e	19% 240e	19% 240e	+ 4%	+ 4%	274,900
35%	12%	29%	17%	29% Jan. 31	24% Jan. 6	24% Jan. 6	24% Jan. 6	Skelly Oil (\$25)	25,654,000	Nov. 15, '24	2	Q	20% 290e	20% 290e	20% 290e	+ 3%	+ 3%	155,300
63%	30%	84%	52%	87% Jan. 23	82% Jan. 5	82% Jan. 5	82% Jan. 5	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	10,000,000	Dec. 20, '24	1%	Q	85% 86% 85%	86% 86% 85%	86% 86% 85%	-	-	3,900
90%	68%	96%	80%	96% Jan. 9	95% Jan. 2	95% Jan. 2	95% Jan. 2	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf.	6,700,000	Jan. 2, '25	1%	Q	96% 96% 96%	96% 96% 96%	96% 96% 96%	-	-	100
70%	38%	95%	58%	69% Jan. 23	62% Jan. 6	62% Jan. 6	62% Jan. 6	South Porto Rico Sugar	11,205,600	Dec. 31, '24	1%	Q	65	67	65	- 1%	- 1%	400
100%	82%	110%	101%	101% Jan. 29	99% Jan. 9	99% Jan. 9	99% Jan. 9	South Porto Rico Sugar pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 31, '24	2	Q	101% 101% 101%	101% 101% 101%	101% 101% 101%	+ 1%	+ 1%	100
95%	84%	105%	85%	108% Jan. 9	102% Jan. 2	102% Jan. 2	102% Jan. 2	Southern Pacific	372,380,900	Jan. 2, '25	1%	Q	105% 105% 105%	105% 105% 105%	104% 104% 104%	-	-	28,400
39%	24%	79%	38%	85% Jan. 31	77% Jan. 2	77% Jan. 2	77% Jan. 2	Southern Railway	120,000,000	Feb. 2, '25	1%	Q	81	85%	80%	84%	+ 3%	73,500
70%	63%	85%	66%	86% Jan. 10	83% Jan. 2	83% Jan. 2	83% Jan. 2	Southern Railway pf.	60,000,000	Jan. 15, '25	1%	Q	84%	85%	84%	+ 1%	+ 1%	2,200
67%	*65%	66%	65%	65% .....	.....	.....	.....	Southern Ry., Mobile & Ohio stock tr. recent.	5,757,000	Oct. 1, '24	2	SA	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
105%	100%	100%	97%	97% .....	.....	.....	.....	Spicer Manufacturing (sh.)	313,750	Dec. 1, '24	1%	Q	18% 18%	18% 18%	17% 17%	- 1%	- 1%	1,900
27%	11%	29%	7%	19% Jan. 1	17% Jan. 30	17% Jan. 30	17% Jan. 30	Spicer Manufacturing pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '25	2	Q	95	96	95	+ 2%	+ 2%	200
97%	88%	98%	75%	98% Jan. 5	94% Jan. 21	94% Jan. 21	94% Jan. 21	Standard Gas & Electric (sh.)	333,192	Jan. 26, '24	75%	Q	44%	44%	43%	- 1%	- 1%	8,500
60%	60%	41%	31%	46% Jan. 10	40% Jan. 2	40% Jan. 2	40% Jan. 2	Standard Milling	12,492,500	Dec. 29, '24	1%	Q	68%	68%	68%	- 1%	- 1%	100
97%	81%	85%	71%	82% Jan. 6	80% Jan. 20	80% Jan. 20	80% Jan. 20	Standard Milling pf.	6,488,000	Dec. 29, '24	1%	Q	81	81	81	-	-	18,800
64%	47%	68%	55%	66% Jan. 29	61% Jan. 20	61% Jan. 20	61% Jan. 20	Standard Oil of California (\$25)	235,228,425	Dec. 15, '24	50c	Q	64%	66%	65%	+ 2%	+ 2%	117,800
44%	30%	42%	33%	47% Jan. 31	40% Jan. 2	40% Jan. 2	40% Jan. 2	Standard Oil of New Jersey (\$25)	507,301,775	Dec. 15, '24	25c	Q	43	47	43	+ 4%	+ 4%	256,400
118%	114%	119%	115%	118% Jan. 19	116% Jan. 31	116% Jan. 31	116% Jan. 31	Standard Oil of New Jersey pf.	199,372,000	Dec. 15, '24	1%	Q	117%	117%	116%	- 1%	- 1%	4,200
35%	35%	13%	13%	14% Jan. 16	14% Jan. 30	14% Jan. 30	14% Jan. 30	Standard Plate Glass (sh.)	3,000,000	Oct. 1, '24	75%	Q	14%	14%	14%	- 1%	- 1%	1,200
..	..	90	80	80% .....	.....	.....	.....	Standard Plate Glass pf.	5,393,800	Oct. 1, '24	3%	SA	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67%	51%	65%	55%	65% Jan. 23	62% Jan. 17	62% Jan. 17	62% Jan. 17	Sterling Products (sh.)	625,000	Feb. 2, '25	1%	Q	64%	64%	64%	- 1%	- 1%	1,900
115%	109%	111%	107%	112% Jan. 28	113% Jan. 13	113% Jan. 13	113% Jan. 13	Stewart-Warner Speedometer (sh.)	2,837,800	Dec. 24, '24	2	Q	113	113	113	-	-	100
124%	74%	100%	48%	100% Jan. 3	94% Jan. 2	94% Jan. 2	94% Jan. 2	Stromberg Carburetor (sh.)	600,000	Nov. 15, '24	1%	Q	72%	73%	70%	+ 1%	+ 1%	17,800
84%	59%	64%	54%	64% Jan. 26	61% Jan. 26	61% Jan. 26	61% Jan. 26	Studebaker Company (sh.)	80,000	Jan. 2, '25	1%	Q	67	68%	67	- 3%	- 3%	600
117%	112%	115%	110%	114% Jan. 19	114% Jan. 29	114% Jan. 29	114% Jan. 29	Studebaker Company pf.	1,875,000	Dec. 1, '24	\$1	Q	42%	45%	41%	+ 1%	+ 1%	115,800
15%	7	12%	6%	11% Jan. 13	9% Jan. 27	9% Jan. 27	9% Jan. 27	Submarine Boat (sh.)	8,400,000	Dec. 1, '24	1%	Q	114	114	114	-	-	100
34%	23%	35%	23%	41% Jan. 10	35% Jan. 2	35% Jan. 2	35% Jan. 2	Superior Oil (sh.)	1,112,288	Dec. 20, '24	50c	Q	58	58	58	+ 1%	+ 1%	27,700
..	..	12%	12%	11% Jan. 2	11% Jan. 23	11% Jan. 23	11% Jan. 23	Superior Steel	10,000,000	Feb. 2, '25	75%	Q	37	37	37	-	-	200
..	..	12%	12%	16% Jan. 10	16% Jan. 10	16% Jan. 10	16% Jan. 10	Sweets Company of America (\$50)	5,000,000	.....	.....	.....	14%	14%	13%	- 1%	- 1%	3,300
..	..	..	..	23% Jan. 17	21% Jan. 27	21% Jan. 27	21% Jan. 27	Symington certificates (sh.)	300,000	.....	.....	.....	22%	21%	21%	-	-	11,800
100%	90%	93%	90%	94% Jan. 21	94% Jan. 21	94% Jan. 21	94% Jan. 21	Symington, Class A (sh.)	200,000	.....	.....	.....	22%	21%	21%	-	-	.....
42%	35%	43	36%	42 Jan. 15	39% Jan. 30	39% Jan. 30	39% Jan. 30	TELAUTOGRAPH CORP. temp. cts.	189,000	Feb. 1, '25	1%	Q	13%	14%	13%	+ 1%	+ 1%	5,900
120%	120%	118%	115%	115% .....	.....	.....	.....	Tennessee Copper & Chemical (sh.)	794,504	Jan. 15, '24	25c	Q	88%	88%	88%	+ 1%	+ 1%	11,300
77%	50%	64%	53%	64% Jan. 21	59% Jan. 21	59% Jan. 21	59% Jan. 21	Texas Company (\$25)	164,450,000	Dec. 31, '24	75c	Q	45%	48%	45%	+ 3%	+ 3%	103,400
144%	124%	151%	126%	151% Jan. 10	147% Jan. 5	147% Jan. 5	147% Jan. 5	Texas Gulf Sulphur (\$10)	6,350,000	Dec. 15, '24	\$25	Q	107%	107%	104%	- 3%	- 3%	23,600
65%	53%	110%	57%	109% Jan. 23	101% Jan. 5	101% Jan. 5	101% Jan. 5	Texan & Pacific	38,760,000	.....	.....	.....	44%	44%	44%	- 1%	- 1%	15,900
24%	5%	15%	5%	18% Jan. 15	15% Jan. 29	15% Jan. 29	15% Jan. 29	Texas & Pacific Coal & Oil (\$10)	8,380,340	June 30, '24	25c	Q	16%	17%	15%	+ 1%	+ 1%	87,500
32%	274%	325%	260%	310 Jan. 6	300 Jan. 15	300 Jan. 15	300 Jan. 15	Texas & Pacific Land Trust	2,068,700	.....	.....	.....	106%	106%	106%	-	-	.....
19%	8%	18%	12%	18% Jan. 12	15% Jan. 2	15% Jan. 2	15% Jan. 2	The Fan pf.	6,000,000	.....	.....	.....	111%	111%	111%	-	-	1,800
144%	152%	182%	231	231 Jan. 8	207 Jan. 12	207 Jan. 12	207 Jan. 12	Tide Water Oil	50,004,000	Dec. 31, '24	81	Q	138%	148%	137%	+ 12%	+ 12%	10,200
45%	33%	41	31%	41% Jan. 2	37% Jan. 30	37% Jan. 30	37% Jan. 30	Timken Roller Bearing (sh.)	1,200,332	Dec. 5, '24	\$1	Q	39	38%	38%	- 1%	- 1%	9,400
92%	76%	93%	83%	93% Jan. 13	93% Jan. 2	93% Jan. 2	93% Jan. 2	Tobacco Products, Class A	44,802,900	Nov. 15, '24	24	Q	97	98%	97%	+ 1%	+ 1%	3,200
78%	64%	73%	63%	73% Jan. 13	70% Jan. 2	70% Jan. 2	70% Jan. 2	Tobacco Products	51,483,100	Jan. 15, '25	1%	Q	75%	75%	74%	-	-	11,700
57%	41%	64%	52%	64% Jan. 26	60% Jan. 6	60% Jan. 6	60% Jan. 6	Transcontinental Oil (sh.)	3,132,529	Jan. 10, '25	1%	Q	5					

Range, 1925											
High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	Net	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
101%	99%	10	Bklyn Un Gas 5s, 1945.	101	100	+ 1%	66%	57%	1,133	Den & R G Western s f	59%
102%	102%	1	Buff, R & P gen 5s, '37.	102%	102%	+ 1%	58%	57%	58%	-	57%
88%	87%	91	Do con 4% 5s, '57.	88	87%	- 1%	70	75	3	Derry (D G 7s, 1942.	77%
100%	99%	9	Bur C R & N col 5s, '34.	99%	96%	- 1%	41%	39%	19	Des M & Ft D 4s, 1935.	40%
89	86%	6	Bush Term 5s, 1955.	88	86%	+ 1%	100%	96%	66	Des Edison ref 5s, 1940.	100%
95%	93%	42	Do 5s, 1960.	95%	93%	+ 1%	107%	106%	28	Do ref 6s, 1944.	100%
90%	90%	1	CAL GAS & E ref 5s, '37.	90%	90%	0%	102	100	7	Do col tr 5s, 1933.	100%
103%	100%	132	Cal Pet & f 5s, '62.	103	101	+ 1%	91%	91%	33	Do tr Tunnel 4% 5s, 1961.	91%
93	93	3	Commerce Sugar 7s, '42.	93	93	-	73	73	1	Do tr & Mach 1st 5s, 1945.	73
101%	100%	13	Canada Southern 5s, '62.	101	100	+ 1%	92	90%	20	Do Uni Ry con 4% 5s, '32.	91%
107%	107%	16	Can Gen Elec deb 6s, '42.	107%	107%	+ 1%	87	87	15	Dold (J) Acad 6s, '42.	86
99%	96%	35	Can S S Lines s f 7s, '42.	99%	98%	- 1%	88%	87%	7	Dom Iron & Steel 5s, '39.	66
116%	115%	33	Can Northern 7s, 1940.	116%	116%	-	101	100%	5	Donner Steel 7s, 1942.	91%
117%	116%	16	Do 6s, 1946.	117%	117%	+ 1%	90	88%	41	Dui & Iron R 5s, 1937.	100%
80	79	197	Car Pac deb 4s, perpet.	79%	79%	-	80%	82%	41	Dul So S & Atl 5s, 1937.	90%
101%	100%	32	Car, Cin & O 5s, 1938.	101%	100%	- 1%	105	104	7	Du Pont de N 7s, 1931.	108%
107%	106%	98	Do con 6s, 1952.	107%	106%	- 1%	105	104	30	Duquesne Light 5% 5s, '49.	105%
75%	74%	6	Cent Branch U P 4s, '48.	75%	75%	- 1%	105%	104	162	E CUBA SUG 7% 5s, 1937.	104%
100%	100%	6	Cent Dist Tel 5s, 1943.	100%	100%	- 1%	101	100%	28	E Tenn V&G co 5s, '56.	101%
101	99	37	C of Ga ref 5% 5s, '59.	100%	100%	- 1%	99%	99%	1	E Tenn reorg Ilen 5s, '38.	99%
101%	101%	2	Do lat 5s, 1945.	101%	101%	- 1%	93	91	5	Edison El, Bklyn, 4s, '39.	91%
100%	99%	19	Do con 5s, 1945.	100%	99%	- 1%	102	97%	48	Emp Gas & F 7% 5s, 1937.	101%
104	103	31	Do 6s, 1929.	103%	103%	- 1%	101	101	1	Fairfield 7% 5s, 1937.	100%
100	99%	5	Do Macon & N div 5s, '46.	99%	99%	- 1%	100	100	1	Elgin, Jolley & Et 5s, '41.	101%
100%	100%	42	Central Leather 5s, 1925.	100%	100%	- 1%	100	100	10	Elkhorn Coal co 6s, '25.	100%
67	64%	43	Cent New Eng 4s, 1961.	67	65%	+ 1%	100	100	6	Erie con 4s, 1936.	71%
108%	107%	7	Cent of N J gen 5s, 1987.	107%	107%	- 1%	71	70	156	Erie con 4s, 1936.	71%
97%	97%	1	Cent Ohio 4% 5s, 1930.	97%	97%	- 1%	64%	63%	23	Do gen 4s, 1996.	64%
88%	87%	80	Cent Pacific 4s, 1949.	88%	87%	+ 1%	107%	107	20	Do ev 4s, Ser A, 1953.	66%
80%	85%	2	Do registered 5s, 1949.	86%	86%	- 1%	66	67	20	Do ev 4s, Ser B, 1953.	64%
87	86%	1	Do T S Line 4s, 1946.	86%	86%	- 1%	63%	63%	118	Do ev 4s, Ser D, 1953.	65%
114	111	5	Central Steel 8s, 1941.	113%	112%	+ 1%	75	73	213	Do ev 4s, Ser E, 1953.	73%
117%	117%	1	Charleston & Sav 7s, 36.	117%	117%	- 1%	102%	100	3	Erie Genesee Riv 6s, '57.	102%
88%	87%	59	Ches & O gen 4% 5s, 1992.	88%	88%	- 1%	103%	101	18	Erie & Jersey 6s, 1955.	103%
103%	101%	33	Do con 5s, 1939.	102%	101%	- 1%	96	95%	13	Erie, Pa, col tr 4s, '51.	96%
96%	94%	169	Do conv 4% 5s, 1930.	96%	95%	- 1%	90	88	10	FED LT & TR 5s, 1942.	90%
109%	106%	462	Do cont 5s, 1946.	109%	108%	+ 1%	102	99%	6	Do ls, 1942.	102%
84%	83%	1	Do Rice & A div 1st 5s, 1948.	84%	84%	+ 1%	136	110	6	Do ls, 1953.	134%
80	80	1	Do Rice & A div 1st 5s, 1948.	84	84	+ 1%	104	104	34	Federated Met 7s, '30.	104%
99%	97%	1	Do Craig Vail 5s, 1940.	99	99	- 1%	100	100	8	Fisk Rubber 8s, 1941.	95%
83	82%	2	Do Potts Creek 4s, 1946.	82	82	- 1%	95	95	88	Fis E Coast Ry.	95%
49	44%	320	Chi & Alton 3% 5s, 1950.	45%	45%	+ 1%	105%	102%	85	Fla West & S 4% 5s, 1944.	108%
48	45	21	Do ctfs, stamped 5s, 1949.	48	45%	+ 1%	72	72	25	Fonda 4% 5s, 1952.	67%
65	62	110	Do 3s, 1949.	65	62%	+ 1%	100	104	2	Fri Smith L & T 5s, 1936.	78%
60%	60%	2	Do registered 5s, 1949.	60%	60%	- 1%	104%	104%	6	Fri Francisco Sug 7% 5s, 1942.	105%
60%	58%	13	Do 3s, 1949, stamped.	60%	59%	+ 1%	108	108	18	Fri Ft W & Rio Gr 4s, '28.	96%
89%	88%	23	Chi B & Q gen 4s, 1958.	89%	88%	- 1%	95	95	1	Fri Ft W & Den City 5% 5s, '61.	104%
102%	100%	71	Do ref 5s, 1971.	102%	101%	- 1%	92	91	5	Fri Ft W & MoVal 5s, '33.	108%
99%	99	30	Do Neh ext 4s, 1927.	99%	99%	+ 1%	100%	100	15	FED LT & TR 5s, 1942.	92%
83%	81%	7	Do Ill Div 3% 5s, 1949.	82	81%	- 1%	101%	101	1	Fri Hous & H 5s, '33.	92%
91	88%	8	Do Ill Div 4s, 1949.	90%	89%	- 1%	98%	98%	1	Fri Asphalt 6s, 1939.	101%
58%	55	35	Chi City & C col tr 5s, '27.	55	56	- 1%	105	104	1	Fri Gas & El Bergen 5s, '58.	98%
100%	99%	9	Chi & Erie 5s, 1982.	100	100	+ 1%	103%	101	17	Fri Baking 6s, 1936.	104%
78	74%	897	Chi & E I gen 5s, 1951.	78	77%	+ 1%	101%	100	10	Fri Electric deb 5s, '52.	103%
99%	98%	8	Chi Gas L & C 5s, 1937.	99	98%	- 1%	95	93	4	Fri Refractries 6s, A, '52.	101%
63	59%	431	Chi Gt Western 4s, 1959.	61	61	- 1%	102%	100	137	Fri Ga & Ala co 5s, 1945.	93%
103%	101%	17	Chi Ind & Gen 6s, '66.	102%	103%	+ 1%	120	119	81	Fri Goodyear T & R 5s, '88.	102%
111	109%	22	Do ref 6s, 1947.	111	109	- 1%	109%	108	69	Fri Goodyear Cons deb 6s, '28.	96%
88%	87%	3	Do gen 5s, 1966.	88%	87%	- 1%	96	93	1	Fri Grandby Cons deb 6s, '28.	96%
99%	99%	2	Do ref 5s, 1947.	99%	99%	- 1%	94	93	1	Fri stampd 5s, 1948.	93%
78%	77%	2	Do Ind & Lou 4s, 1956.	78	78	+ 1%	116	115	20	Fri do deb s, 1936.	107%
74	71%	28	Chi, M & St P gen 4s, '89.	71	72	- 1%	107%	106	31	Fri do deb s, 1936.	107%
75%	71%	693	Do Is, 1925.	76%	71%	- 1%	107%	106	31	Fri Gray & Davis 5% 5s, '32.	95%
56%	52	34	Do 4s, 1934.	52	52	- 1%	120	119	81	Fri Great Falls Pwr 5s, '40.	101%
82%	80%	34	Do gen 4s, 1969.	81	80%	- 1%	101	100	1	Fri Great North gen 7s, '36.	110%
60%	55%	205	Do cv 4% 5s, 1932.	57%	56%	- 1%	101%	100	69	Fri do gen 5s, 1955.	100%
59	55	78	Do cv 4% 5s, 2014.	59	55	- 1%	101%	100	91	Fri do gen 5s, 1955.	101%
54	50%	147	Do ref 4% 5s, 2014.	54	50%	+ 1%	93	92	24	Fri do gen 5s, 1955.	104%
100%	99%	98	Do fs, 1958.	99%	98%	- 1%	101	99%	106	Fri do gen 5s, 1955.	105%
50	53%	11	Chi, M & Puget St 4s, '49.	54	54	+ 1%	16	12	Fri Green Bay & W deb B 5s, '28.	95%	
12%	11%	22	Chi & N W 6% 5s, 1936.	112	112	- 1%	101	99	4	Fri Gulf & Ship 5s, '38.	99%
86	83%	23	Chi & N 6% 5s, 1936.	74	73	- 1%	81	80	1	FRIAR & CO 5% 5s, '47.	96%
85	84	7	Do gen 3% 5s, 1987.	86	85%	+ 1%	80	80	50	Fri Mutual Fuel Gas 5s, '47.	96%
100%	99%	1	Do stamped 5s, 1987.	84	84	- 1%	97	107	10	Fri Murray Bdy Corp 6% 5s, '34.	97%
101%	99%	1	Do ext 4s, 1926.	99%	99%	- 1%	80%	85%	5	FRIAR & CO 5% 5s, '47.	98%
101%	100%	94	Do ref 5s, 2037.	101%	100%	+ 1%	104%	103%	21	FRIAR & CO 5% 5s, '47.	98%
100%	100%	2	Do s f 5s, 1929.	100%	100%	- 1%	90%	90%	1	FRIAR & CO 5% 5s, '47.	98%
100%	100%	2	Do registered 5s, 1949.	100%	100%	- 1%	102%	100%	82	FRIAR & CO 5% 5s, '47.	98%
104%	104%	1	Do s f 5s, 1929.	104%	104%	- 1%	98	97	1	FRIAR & CO 5% 5s, '47.	98%
104%	102%	36	Do col trust 7s, 1935.	102%	102%	- 1%	91				

Range, 1925												Range, 1925													
High Low Sales			High Low Sales			High Low Sales			High Low Sales			High Low Sales			High Low Sales			High Low Sales			High Low Sales				
Net	High	Low	Sales	Chg	Net	High	Low	Sales	Chg	Net	High	Low	Sales	Chg	Net	High	Low	Sales	Chg	Net	High	Low	Sales	Chg	
85%	84%	90	Nor Pac 4s, 1997	-	84%	84%	84%	-	5%	94%	92%	40	Rio Grande June 5s, '39	94%	93%	94%	+ 1	84%	82%	11	Tol St L & W 4s, 1950	83	82%	824	- 5%
61%	60%	11	Do 3s, 2047	-	61	60%	60%	-	5%	5%	5	8	Rio Grande So 1st 5s, '40	5%	5%	5	-	100%	100%	13	Tol Trac Lt & P 6s, '25	100%	100%	1007	- 1%
87%	85%	14	Do ref 44s, 2047	-	86%	86%	86%	-	3%	88%	83%	148	Rio Gde West 1st 4s, '39	84%	84%	84%	+ 3%	88%	88%	10	Tol Wal Vy & Ohio 4s, 1942	-	89%	89%	89%
97%	98	25	Do ref & imp 5s, C, 2047	96%	96%	96%	96%	-	1	74	71%	127	Do col tr 4s, 1948	74	72%	73%	+ 2%	86%	85%	22	Tor Ham & Buff 4s, 46	80	81	86	+ 1%
95%	95%	53	Do ref 5s, D, 2047	-	97%	96%	97%	+ 1	75%	67	73	Do	Robbins & Meyers 7s, '42	73%	71	73%	+ 2%	86%	85%	20	Twenty-third St Ry 5s, 62	68	66	66	-
107%	109%	111	Do ref & imp 4s, 2047	107%	106%	106%	106%	-	80%	84%	53	Rock I, Art & L 4s, '39	84%	85%	86%	+ 1%	86%	85%	22	ULSTER & DEL 5s, 1928	92	92	92	-	
94%	93	35	Nor States Pw ref 5s, '41	94%	94%	94%	94%	+ 1	83%	83%	3	Rogers-Brown 7s, '42	85%	85%	85%	-	97%	94%	15	Do ref 4s, 1942	-	98%	98%	98%	
105%	103	13	Do 1st ref 6s, B, 1941	104	103	103%	103%	-	100%	154	5	St L, I, M & So 5s, '31	100%	100%	100%	+ 1%	99%	98%	30	Union E L & P 1st 5s, '33	99%	98%	994	+ 1%	
107%	107%	12	N W Bell Tel 7s, 1941	-	107%	107%	107%	+ 1	93%	91%	143	Do	Do unif & ref 4s, 1933	84%	84%	85%	- 1	100%	99%	31	Do 5s, 1932	-	99%	99%	99%
95%	94	6	Northwestern Tel 4s, 1934	95	95	95	95	+ 1	85%	85%	356	Do	Riv & Gulf 4s, '33	85%	84%	85%	- 1	100%	102%	9	Union Pac 1st 4s, 1947	92	91	91	-
72	71	6	OGDEN & LAKE CH 4s, '48	71%	71%	71%	71%	-	100%	99	2	St L Mer Bridge 5s, '29	100%	99%	100%	-	99%	98	24	Do cv 4s, 1927	-	99%	99%	99%	
110%	110	15	Ohio P Ser ref 7s, '46	-	110%	110%	110%	-	79	78	2	St L R Mt & Pac 5s, '38	102	102%	102%	-	100%	99%	22	Do 6s, 1928	-	104%	104%	104%	
108%	107%	12	Do 7s, 1947	-	108%	107%	107%	-	103	102	15	St L Peo & N W 5s, '38	102	102%	102%	-	101%	101%	20	Do 1st, 4s, 1948, reg.	-	91	91	91	
90%	89	3	Ohio River gen 5s, '37	99	99	99	99	+ 1	87	83	264	Do	Do 1st ref 4s, 1942	103	102%	102%	-	86%	84%	15	Do 1st & ref 5s, 2008	85%	84%	85	+ 1%
101%	98%	37	Ohio River Edison 6s, '48	101%	100%	100%	100%	-	103	101	48	Do	Do ref 5s, 2008	104%	104%	104%	-	105%	104%	15	Do 1st & ref 5s, 2008	105%	104%	105%	- 1
98%	97	37	Old Ben Coal 6s, 1944	-	98%	97	98%	-	95%	95%	164	Do	Unitank Car eqpt 7s, '30	104%	104%	104%	-	101%	101%	14	Un Tank Car eqpt 7s, '30	104%	104%	104%	-
90%	88	19	Old Pow F & f 5s, 1943	99	99	99	99	-	89%	84	770	Do	Unit Drug temp 6s, '1944	101	101%	101%	-	101	100%	14	Unit Drug temp 6s, '1944	101	101	101	-
101%	100%	43	Oregon & Cal 5s, 1927	-	101%	101%	101%	-	79%	76	619	Do	In 6s, 1960	79%	79%	79%	-	101	100%	94	In Fuel Gas & f 6s, A, 56	99%	99%	99%	-
89%	88	9	Ore R R & Nav 4s, '46	89	88	88%	88%	-	101	100	5	Do	South 5s, 1931	101	101	101	-	101	100%	94	In Fuel Gas & f 6s, A, 56	99%	99%	99%	-
97%	96	72	Ore Sh L ref 4s, 1929	-	97	97	97	-	80%	80	81	St L Southwest 4s, '89	80%	80%	80%	+ 1	99%	98	29	In Ry's of St L 4s, '1934	74	73	73	-	
103%	103%	8	Otd gtd con 5s, 1946	-	103%	103%	103%	-	74	74	13	Do	2nd 4s, 1969	74	74	74	+ 1	100%	100%	15	In Ry's of St L 4s, '1934	74	73	73	-
105%	105%	20	Do 1st con 5s, 1946	-	105%	105%	105%	-	29	28	1	Do	2nd term 5s, 1952	84%	84%	84%	-	100%	100%	15	Un Ry's of St L 4s, '1934	74	73	73	-
92%	81	58	Ore-W RR & N ref 4s, '46	82	81	81%	81%	-	88	86	100	Do	con 4s, 1932	85	85%	85%	+ 1	100%	99%	15	Un Ry's of St L 4s, '1934	74	73	73	-
100%	98	15	Otis Steel Ss, Ser A, 1941	100	98	98%	98%	-	74	73	12	St L Transit 5s, '24	74	74	74	-	101	100%	94	Un Ry's of St L 4s, '1934	74	73	73	-	
93%	91	11	Ode 7s, 1947	-	93%	93%	93%	-	82%	80	42	St P & K C S 4s, '46	82%	81%	82%	+ 1	102	101%	9	Un Ry's of St L 4s, '1934	74	73	73	-	
95%	93	111	PAC G & E 5s, 1942	-	94%	94%	94%	-	80	79	8	St P, M & E 5s, '46	80%	80%	80%	-	103	102%	9	VANDALIA con 4s, A, 55	86%	86%	86%	+ 1%	
99%	98	11	Pac Pow & Lt 5s, 1930	98%	98%	98%	98%	-	98%	98%	2	Do	1948, 4s, 1948	88%	89	89	+ 1	104%	104%	9	Var-Car Chem 7s, 1947	83	81	82	-
98%	98	20	Pac of Mo 2d 5s, 1938	98%	98%	98%	98%	-	98%	98%	2	Do	1st 5s, 1933	98%	98%	98%	-	105	104%	9	Var-Car Chem 7s, 1947	83	81	82	-
91%	88	3	Pac 1st 4s, 1938	-	90%	90%	90%	-	108%	107	1	Do	con 6s, 1933	108%	108%	108%	-	104%	102%	15	Utah Lt & Tr 5s, 1944	86	84%	85%	+ 1%
100%	99	43	Pac T & Tr 1st 5s, 1937	-	99%	99%	99%	-	102	100	20	St P Un Depot 5s, '192	101%	101	101	-	86	85	15	Utah Pwr & L 1st 5s, '44	92%	92%	92%	+ 1%	
93%	92	58	Do ref 5s, 1952	-	93%	93%	93%	-	107%	106	45	Saks & Co 5s, '78	107%	106%	107%	-	92%	91	2	Utica Gas & El ext 5s, '37	98%	98%	98%	-	
110%	103	167	Pan-Am P&T tem 6s, '34	110	104	104	104	-	104	103	109	San An Pub 4s, '43	83%	82%	82%	-	101	101%	10	Utah & North 5s, 1926	101%	101%	101%	-	
103%	104%	11	Pan-Equip 7s, 1930	-	105%	105%	105%	-	100%	99	3	San An Pub Sv 6s, '72	100%	100%	100%	-	101	101%	9	VANDALIA con 4s, A, 55	86%	86%	86%	+ 1%	
98%	96	8	Park-Lex Leasehold gen 4s, 1943	-	98%	98%	98%	-	100%	99	13	Shadwell Corp 5s, '29	100%	100%	100%	-	101	100%	9	Var-Car Chem 7s, 1947	83	81	82	-	
91%	90	7	Penn 4s, 1948	-	91	91	91	-	78%	78	379	Do	1st 5s, 1949	78%	78%	78%	-	80	71%	3	Var-Car Chem 7s, 1947	83	81	82	-
91%	90	3	Pete Mar 1st 5s, 1950	-	91	91	91	-	65%	64	226	Do	ref 4s, 1949	91	91	91	-	49	48	28	Do stamped	-	77%	72	-
95%	93	130	Pete Mar 4s, 1950	-	94	93	94	-	91%	84	645	Do	con 6s, 1945	91	91	91	-	49	48	28	Do stamped	-	77%	72	-
103%	105%	87	Pete Mar 5s, 1968	-	102%	102%	102%	-	107	106	9	Sharon Stl Ho 5s, '41	107	107	107	-	101	101%	9	WABASH R R 5s, '39	101	101	101	-	
100%	98	20	Pete Mar 5s, 1960	-	98%	98%	98%	-	106%	105	6	Sheffield Farms 6s, '28	106%	106%	106%	-	101	100%							

Transactions on the New York Curb

WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1925.

Trading by Days										Foreign Bonds										Range, 1925									
Industrials					Oils	Mining	Bonds	Bonds	High Low Sales					High Low	Last	Chge	High Low Sales					High Low	Last	Chge					
Monday	145,435	229,470	145,420	\$784,000	\$135,000	98	95	10	Do pf.	10	Do pf.	50%	50%	50%	50%	100	84	23,800	Creole Syndicate	10%	9	10	+ 1						
Tuesday	123,710	231,680	157,980	646,000	111,000	380	380	100	N Y Transport	380	380	380	380	380	380	380	26	25 1/2	1,900	DERBY OIL & REF.	5%	5	5 1/2	+ 3/4					
Wednesday	117,325	236,785	164,610	757,000	69,000	247	230	70	N Y Tea	240	235	240	240	240	240	240	26	26	100	Do pf.	26	26	26	-					
Thursday	131,600	343,640	140,940	818,000	53,000	883	84	1,800	Nickel Plate, new, w i.	867	84	857	857	857	857	857	95	87	3,600	Euclid	.94	.92	.94	+ .02					
Friday	102,845	236,490	194,170	728,000	77,000	87 1/2	84 1/2	1,900	Do pf, w i.	86	84 1/2	86	86	86	86	86	95	87	2,000	FEDERAL	.23	.23	.23	+ .05					
Saturday	75,005	150,200	119,100	461,000	36,000	9	7 1/2	300	Nor States Pwr of Del, warrants	8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	123	123	2,000	FEDERAL	.23	.23	.23	+ .05					
Total Cities Service Scrip, \$52,000	665,920	1,428,265	922,220	\$4,194,000	\$481,000	17 1/4	15 1/2	1,800	OMNIBUS CORP vot trust cts	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	35	3	100	GILLILAND v t cts	3	3	3	-					
Cities Service Scrip, \$52,000	665,920	1,428,265	922,220	\$4,194,000	\$481,000	91	90	100	Do Ser A cum pf	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	12 1/2	12 1/2	12,500	Gibson	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 3/4					
INDUSTRIALS																				24	.20	2,000	Gen Rock	.24	.20	.24	+ .04		
Range, 1925																				50	.40	1,000	Granada	.50	.50	.50	+ .10		
High Low Sales																				70%	65%	29,800	Gulf Oil of Pa.	70%	66%	70%	+ 2/4		
High Low Last Chge																				35%	3	100	GILLILAND v t cts	3	3	3	-		
High Low																				15%	15%	12,500	Gibson	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 3/4		
High Low																				24	.20	2,000	Gen Rock	.24	.20	.24	+ .04		
High Low																				50	.40	1,000	Granada	.50	.50	.50	+ .10		
High Low																				70%	65%	29,800	Gulf Oil of Pa.	70%	66%	70%	+ 2/4		
High Low																				35%	3	100	GILLILAND v t cts	3	3	3	-		
High Low																				15%	15%	12,500	Gibson	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 3/4		
High Low																				24	.20	2,000	Gen Rock	.24	.20	.24	+ .04		
High Low																				50	.40	1,000	Granada	.50	.50	.50	+ .10		
High Low																				70%	65%	29,800	Gulf Oil of Pa.	70%	66%	70%	+ 2/4		
High Low																				35%	3	100	GILLILAND v t cts	3	3	3	-		
High Low																				15%	15%	12,500	Gibson	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 3/4		
High Low																				24	.20	2,000	Gen Rock	.24	.20	.24	+ .04		
High Low																				50	.40	1,000	Granada	.50	.50	.50	+ .10		
High Low																				70%	65%	29,800	Gulf Oil of Pa.	70%	66%	70%	+ 2/4		
High Low																				35%	3	100	GILLILAND v t cts	3	3	3	-		
High Low																				15%	15%	12,500	Gibson	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 3/4		
High Low																				24	.20	2,000	Gen Rock	.24	.20	.24	+ .04		
High Low																				50	.40	1,000	Granada	.50	.50	.50	+ .10		
High Low																				70%	65%	29,800	Gulf Oil of Pa.	70%	66%	70%	+ 2/4		
High Low																				35%	3	100	GILLILAND v t cts	3	3	3	-		
High Low																				15%	15%	12,500	Gibson	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	+ 3/4		
High Low																				24	.20	2,000	Gen Rock	.24	.20	.24	+ .04		
High Low																				50	.40	1,000	Granada	.50	.50	.50	+ .10		
High																													

Range, 1925		Net		Range, 1925		Net		Range, 1925	
High	Low	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge	High	Low	Sales
8%	4%	5,600 Utah Apex	7	5½	6½	-%	105%	104%	18 Cons Gas, E L & P of Balt
1	.90	1,600 Utah M & Tn.	1	.90	.95	—	109%	108%	2 Do 6½, R. 1951.
3%	3½	100 WALKER	3½	3½	3½	-	102%	101%	105% 105
2%	2%	8,000 Wenden Copper	2%	2%	2%	—	95	88	46 Cons Textile 8s, 1941.
24%	15	6,000 Western Utah Copper	20	20	20	—	107	106	4 Cuban Tel Co 1st lien & ref
60	.09	1,000 Wettheuer Lorain	.06	.09	.09	-.05	93%	89%	mtg g b 7½, 1941.
68	.07	1,000 Wilbert	.06	.08	.08	—	104%	104	71 Cudahy Packers 5½, 1937.
66	.03	3,000 White Caps Mining	.04	.04	.04	-.02	103	102%	92% 92% + 1%
16	15	100 YUKON ALAS tr cts 16	16	16	16	—	113%	113%	1 Do 3s, 49, Cl A.
BONDS (In \$1,000 Lots)									
83½	80%	33 Allied Packers	82%	82%	82%	—	97%	95%	9 Do 3s, 49, Cl A.
94	88	29 Do s 8s, 1939.	92	89	89	-3	92%	92	8 Fed Lt & Tr 8s, 1934.
107½	106%	5 Aluminum Co 7s, 1933	107%	107	107%	—	89%	86%	30 Federal Sugar 6s, 1933.
102½	102%	5 Do 7s, 1925.	102%	102%	102%	—	101%	101%	1 Fisher Body 6s, 1927.
96	96%	272 Am Beet Sugar 6s, 35, w 1	99	96%	99	—	102%	101%	2 Do 10s, 1928.
97	97%	177 Am-Gas & Elec 6s, 2014	96%	96%	96%	+ 1%	104%	104	10 Galena-Signal Oil 7s, 1928.
95%	93%	146 Am Pow & Lgt, old, with- out warrants	95%	94%	95%	+ 1%	101%	100%	7 Gulf Roy 1st mtg 5s, 1937.
107	105	16 Am Ice 7s, 15-year, 1924	107	105%	107	+ 1%	101%	100%	22 Gen. Ptg. 6s, 1928.
101½	100	20 Am Rolling Mills 6s, 1938.	101%	101	101%	—	101%	101%	101% 101% + 1%
98	91%	30 Am Sumatra Thos 7s, 25, 1928.	97%	96%	97%	+ 1%	102%	102%	24 Grand Trunk 6½s.
103½	102%	18 Am Thread Co 6s, 1928.	103%	103%	103%	—	103%	102%	25 Gulf Oil of Pa 5s, 1937.
103½	102%	23 Anaconda 6s, 1929.	103%	103%	103%	—	103%	102%	26 Mid-Cont Pete 6s, 1940.
100%	100%	2 Anglo-American Oil 7½s	100%	100%	100%	—	101%	101%	27 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
83%	83	14 Assoc Hardware 6½s, 1933.	83	83	83	—	102%	102%	28 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
60%	62	111 Atl. G & W I col tr 5s	60%	60%	60%	—	102%	102%	29 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
24%	18%	1 Atl. Fruit & Sugar 8s	20%	20%	20%	—	102%	102%	30 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
96	88	54 Beaverboard 8s, 1933.	96	94½	95%	+ 1%	102%	102%	31 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
98%	97%	12 Belgo-Canadian Paper 6s, 43, 98%	98	98	98	—	102%	102%	32 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
98	98	1 Bell Tel Co of Can 5s	98	98	98	—	102%	102%	33 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							98%	98%	34 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	35 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	36 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	37 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	38 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	39 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	40 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	41 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	42 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	43 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	44 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	45 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	46 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	47 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	48 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	49 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	50 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	51 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	52 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	53 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	54 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	55 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	56 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	57 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	58 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	59 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	60 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	61 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	62 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	63 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	64 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	65 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	66 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	67 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	68 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	69 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	70 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	71 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	72 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	73 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	74 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	75 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	76 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	77 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	78 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	79 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	80 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	81 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	82 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	83 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	84 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	85 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	86 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	87 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	88 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	89 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	90 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	91 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	92 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	93 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	94 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	95 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	96 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	97 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	98 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	99 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	100 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	101 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	102 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	103 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	104 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	105 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	106 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	107 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	108 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	109 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	110 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	111 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	112 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	113 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	114 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	115 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	116 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	117 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	118 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	119 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	120 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	121 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	122 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	123 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	124 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	125 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	126 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.
							99%	99%	127 Natl Distillers Prod 7, 30.

Out-of-Town Markets

Continued from Page 192.

	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.		
145 Public Service.....	112% 109	112%	120 Wanner M Castings.....	23	22½	23	1,300 Carson.....	.50	.50	.50	1,716 Quincy.....	34½	30½	33½
72 Do 7s pf.....	105% 103	105%	2,550 Wolff Mfg.....	9%	7%	8½	3,220 Calumet & Hecla.....	17%	17	x17	84 Ray Conso.....	15%	14%	15%
50 Do 6s pf.....	93% 93½	93½	50 Do cts.....	8½	8½	8½	100 Cliff.....	3½	3½	3½	530 Seneca.....	.75	.40	.75
572 Do no par.....	114 110	113	2,625 Wolverine Cement.....	14%	12½	13½	1,092 Copper Range.....	30	27	29½	1,100 St. Mary's Land.....	46	40	44½
72 Quaker Oats pf.....	104 104	104	8,150 Wrigley (Wm).....	49%	48%	49½	650 Davis-Daly.....	.65	.62	.65	790 Shannon.....	1½	1	1
2,205 Real Silk Hose.....	73% 67%	73%	2,024 Yellow Mtg. B.....	40	38%	39	227 East Butte.....	5	4½	5	440 Superior & Boston.....	18%	15%	13½
1,100 Red Motor.....	18%	18	BONDS (In \$1,000).				210 Franklin.....	1½	1	1	250 Superior Copper.....	2½	2½	2½
525 Ryan Car.....	31½ 31½	31½	1 Armour of Del 5½%.....	92	92	92	209 Granby.....	1½	1½	1½	240 U. S. Smelting, R & M.	37	34½	36½
2,885 Standard Gas & Elec.....	44	43½	71 Chicago City & Con 5s.....	58½	56	56	20 Hancock.....	1½	1½	1½	46 Hardy Coal.....	46	45½	45½
725 Do pf.....	52 51½	52	6 Chicago Ry. 5s.....	84%	83½	83½	375 Helvetia.....	2	2	2	50,850 Utah Apex.....	8	5½	6½
28,750 Stewart-Warner Speedom 73% 70½	72%	72%	4 Do 5s. B.....	44	43½	43½	253 Island Creek Coal.....	137½	133½	133½	830 Victoria.....	.98	.89	.88
6,240 Swift & Co.	118% 116	117%	5 Do adl. Ind. 5s.....	22½	22½	22½	217 Do pf.....	.97	.96	.97	1,100 Winona.....	1.00	.70	1.00
28,640 Swift International.....	33% 32%	33½	2 Consumers Gas 5s.....	98½	98½	98½	260 Isle Royale.....	18	17½	18	200 Franklin.....	.30	.15	.20
980 Thompson (J) B.....	47 45%	46	5 Cudahy Packing 5s.....	98	98	98	434 Kennecott Copper.....	55%	54	55%	240 Boston & Albany.....	163	162½	162½
9,570 Union Carb & Carbon.....	68½ 67	67½	2 N W Elevated 5s.....	80	80	80	393 Boston Elevated.....	7½	7½	7½	393 Boston Elevated.....	7½	.78	.79
465 U. Lt. & Power, A.	40½ 48%	49	3 Pub Svc N Ill 5s.....	92%	92	92½	50 Kerr Lake.....	1½	1½	1½	19 Do pf.....	19	92½	92½
280 Do Ls.....	58½ 55	58½	2 Swift & Co. 5s.....	98½	98½	98½	165 Lake Copper.....	2½	2½	2½	78 Do Ist pf.....	114½	114	114
1,405 U. Lt. & Power, B.	86 85	86	200 Union Iron Works 4% 4	4	4	4	267 Mayflower-Old Colony.....	2½	2½	2½	114½ Do 2d pf.....	99	.98	.98½
2,752 Do pf B.....	47 43	47	200 Union Iron Works 4% 4	4	4	4	400 Mason Valley.....	2½	2½	2½	306 Boston & Maine.....	15	15	15
200 Union Iron Works 4% 4	4	4	200 Union Iron Works 4% 4	4	4	4	445 Mass Con.....	1.00	.90	1.00	45 Do pf.....	18	18	18
4,130 U. S. Gypsum.....	127 124	125%	200 Adventure.....	.25	.25	.25	718 Mohawk.....	.38½	.36	.38	20 Chi J & Un Skys pf.....	.96	.96	.96
180 Do pf.....	116 115	115	905 Anaconda.....	45	43%	44%	64 New River pf.....	.65½	.54½	.54½	1,200 Eastern Mass Ry.	34½	32½	33½
6,150 Universal Theatres.....	53	50%	330 Arcadian.....	2%	2½	2½	1,212 New Cornelia.....	.23	.22	.22½	170 Do pf.....	.68	.66½	.66½
115 Util Lt & Power.....	25½ 25	25	1,710 Arizona Commercial.....	13½	12	13½	101 New Dominion, A.....	.40	.40	.40	110 Do pf B.....	.60	.58	.59½
15 Vesta Battery.....	21 21	21	6,600 Bingham.....	33½	32	32½	80 Nipissing.....	3	2½	2½	1,337 Do adj.....	45½	41	43½
4,490 Wahl Co.....	17½ 15	15	208 Calumet & Arizona.....	55%	54	55%	420 North Butte.....	2½	2½	2½	49 Maine Central.....	32	30	32

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New Issue

February 2, 1925

\$20,000,000

Est Railroad Company of France

(Compagnie des Chemins de Fer de l'Est)

7% External Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated November 1, 1924

Due November 1, 1954

Interest payable May 1 and November 1. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, registerable as to principal. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness at the office of Dillon, Read & Co., New York, without deduction for any French Taxes present or future. Application will be made in due course to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange.

A Fund is provided, beginning May 1, 1925, which is calculated to retire the entire issue by maturity, by purchase in the market at or below 100% and interest, or if not so obtainable, by call by lot at 100% and interest. Redeemable as a whole at 105% and interest on November 1, 1929 or any interest date thereafter.

Information in regard to this issue is given in a letter from M. Maxime Renaudin, President of the Board of Directors of the Est Railroad Company, from which we summarize as follows:

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY

The Est Railroad, which is one of the leading French railroads, operates 3,124 miles of track and connects the city of Paris with Belgium, Luxembourg, Alsace, Lorraine and Switzerland. The geographical situation of its system assures a heavy freight traffic, as it serves one of the most important industrial regions of France, including the metallurgical district of Nancy, and the Briey Basin mines, and lies directly in the line of communication with the countries of Central Europe. Largely for this reason the receipts per mile of the Est Railroad are among the highest of the French Railroads.

OPERATING PROFITS

Dividends have been paid on the common stock of the Est Railroad without interruption since 1846. For 1924 the earnings of the Company after payment of operating expenses, interest, dividends and full provision for reserves will leave a balance sufficient to enable it to contribute approximately 20,000,000 francs to the railroad "Common Fund" referred to below.

Before the war the Company prospered to such an extent that by 1911 it had repaid all advances theretofore made to it by the French Government on account of interest, and was free of debt. That part of the Company's system which was destroyed during the war (approximately one-fifth) has since been restored, the cost of restoration having been met by the Government, and all debts of the Company to the Government contracted from 1914 to 1921 have been cancelled.

SECURITY

This is the first foreign loan contracted by the Company. The bonds are the direct obligation of the Est Railroad Company, rank pari-passu with all other issues of the Company now outstanding, and the Company covenants that it will not place any mortgage, lien or other charge on any of its properties or revenues without causing this issue to share ratably in the security created by such mortgage, lien or charge.

GUARANTY OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT

The payment of interest and sinking funds on outstanding bonds of the Est Railroad Company, and amortization of and dividends on its capital stock is secured:

1. By the operating receipts of the road;
2. By the "Common Fund" of all the large French Railroad Systems into which Fund certain excess receipts of all Systems are paid;
3. By the payments which the French Public Treasury has undertaken to effect if necessary to make up any deficit in the Fund.

The "Common Fund" of the French railroads and the undertaking of the French Government in connection therewith are described in detail in the President's letter.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE

The proceeds of this issue are to be used to meet the cost of constructing new lines, for repairs and improvements, and the purchase of rolling stock.

We offer these bonds for delivery, when and if issued and received by us and subject to the approval of legal matters by our counsel, Messrs. Coudert Brothers, in New York and Paris. It is expected that Interim Receipts of Dillon, Read & Co. will be ready for delivery on or about February 10, 1925.

Price 87½ and Interest. To Yield Over 8.10%

Further information is contained in our circular which may be had on request.

Dillon, Read & Co.

Marshall Field, Glore, Ward & Co. White, Weld & Co.

Cassatt & Co.

The Union Trust Company

CLEVELAND

The statements herein, partly received by cable, have been accepted by us as accurate but are in no event to be construed as representations by us.

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PRESIDENT CALLES.

MEXICO

THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

THE neighborly feeling shown in the business relations of the people of Mexico and the United States is a sure sign that public opinion is crystallizing into a growing friendship which should result in active and mutually beneficial cooperation.

American Manufacturers who systematically advertise in Mexico not only make their products known, but establish strong selling connections which effect cooperation and result in continuous sales.



American Business Executives who visit Mexico become acquainted with details concerning the market and learn of the possibilities open to American exporters.



Foreigners may own lands in Mexico; titles are safe and investors are welcome. The Mexican Government accords sanction to the enterprise of the right sort of American citizens who seek opportunity in Mexico.

To provide informative service on finance, commerce and economics as a matter of record for the careful attention of bankers, investors and business executives throughout the United States, once a month during 1925 authoritative announcements about Mexico will appear in THE ANNALIST under the following headings:

- Mexico—The Best Customer of the United States.
- Mexico's Educational Growth and Development and Its Idealism.
- Mexico's New Oil Wells.
- Mexico's Cities, Monterey and Others.
- Mexico's Diversified Resources.
- Mexico's 15,000,000 People.
- Mexico's Raw Material.
- Mexico's Exports and Imports; Railroad and Steamship Connections.
- Mexico's Money—The Only Country Except the United States with a Firm Gold Monetary Standard.
- Mexico's Prosperity.
- Mexico's Welcome to Visiting Business Executives.

Authorized by Consulado General de Mexico, New York

1925